

THE
Relation of a *VOYAGE*
MADE INTO
MAURITANIA,
in AFRICK,

By the Sieur Roland Frejus of
Marseilles, by the French King's
Order, in the Year 1666.

TO
MULEY ARXID
King of
TAFIETTA, &c.

For the Establishment of a Com-
merce in all the Kingdom of *F E Z*,
and all his other Conquests.

With a Letter, in answer to divers curious Questions
concerning the Religion, Manners, and Customs of
his Countreys, also their Trading to *Tombusum* for
Gold; and divers other remarkable particulars: By
Monsr. *A. Charant* who lived 25 years in the King-
dom of *Sus* and *Morecco*.

English'd out of French.

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are to be sold by *Moses Pitt*, at the *white*
Hart in *little Brittain*. 1671.

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TO

M. D. M. A. B. P. of the
Company of Aibonzema,
in Paris.

Gentlemen,

THe Eſtabliſhment of a Trade in the Kingdom of F E Z, is an enterprize ſo worthy of Your regard, that I believed it was my Duty to addreſs to You this Relation of the Voyage which not long ſince I made thither. My intention was not to have printed it, but I was perſwaded that the Publique would be glad to underſtand what I had written, for the particular utility of Your Commerce. I cannot, Gentlemen, ſufficiently expreſs to You, the Joy I have to ſee, that the Loſſes You ſuſtained, have not diſcouraged You from the Proſecution of ſo noble a Deſign :

The Epistle Dedicatory.

'Tis an effect of the prudent discerning
You have made between the good and ill
fortune of Events, which many times
depend not upon us; and the solidity of
those reasons, whereon You have ground-
ed the Project of an Enterprize, of
which You might by this time have re-
ceived most considerable advantages, if
the Conduct of those whom I left behind
me at my departure from thence, had
seconded Your Orders, my desires, and
my intentions. I hope, Gentlemen, that
the next Voyage which you order me to
undertake, will happily make amends
for all; and that the extraordinary
vigilancy wherewith I shall behave my
self, will be a means whereby in short
time You may reap the fruit of Your
Hopes, and my Troubles. It will not be
long e're You see the effects of what I
tell You, nor before the Publick shall
read the following part of this Relation,
and confess sincerely that there could
never have been contrived a more
handsome,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

handsome, more profitable, nor a more
audable Enterprize. This Voyage not be-
ing for longer time than two or three
Months, it will be no hard matter for
me to give you all the information
which you could wish for, before the end
of this Year. You may conjecture, Gentle-
men, how great impatience I have to
give you the Proofs of what I offered to
you, in regard my Honour is so far
engaged, and that all manner of conside-
rations oblige me to carry with me, for
the management of this affair, my whole
Stock of Industry, and all the Applica-
tions of my Wit. I shall not have any
thing wherewith to entertain you lon-
ger, with so much fervency and earnest-
ness, but to testify to you the respect and
perfect acknowledgment, with which I
am (Gentlemen)

Your most humble and
most obedient Servant,
ROLAND FRÉJUS.



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The Author to the Reader.

jects, that the Inhabitants of this Countrey are not so untractable and savage, as we have hitherto been perswaded they are, and that there is nothing of Barbarous in them, but the Name. They will also find the Soyl not so sterail, nor the Climate so unfruitful as is imagined, at least for so much as I was able to learn of them, during the stay I made there, which was from the 9. of April 1666. when I arrived at the Bay of Boussema, or, as they call it, Albouzema, untill the 29. of June of the same year, that I set sail from the Port of Boazon, in the Road of Boutoye, to come into Spain. But in regard I hope very suddenly to return back to see this King once more, I shall not then fail to give you the continuation of whatsoever has happened in this Kingdom since the first Voyage. And if the Reader be satisfied with this beginning, I doubt not but he will have greater cause hereafter, when I shall be more perfectly instructed in all particulars of the Countrey, of the Government, and of the considerable accidents befallen this Kingdome. I crave nothing more of the Reader, but that (as in justice he is obliged) he will be perswaded that I have not advanced, neither will advance anything that shall not be most sincere, and true.

Farewell



THE

*Relation of a Voyage made into
MAURITANIA in AFRICK, by
the Sieur Roland Frejus of the
Town of Marseilles, by his Ma-
jesties Order. Anno 1666.*

TO

*MULET ARXID King of TA-
FILETTA, for establishing a Com-
merce through all the Extent of the
Kingdome of FEZ, and all his other
Conquests.*

THE glory of serving my Prince, a
passion of meriting the esteem of a
considerable Company of Mer-
chants, and the Honour of establish-
ing a Trade in those Countreys of the King
of *Tafiletta*, are the three motives which
obliged me to undertake this Voyage to *Al-
bonzema*. But as all our desires are imper-
fect

fect, if not favoured by Heaven, I must at the same time confess, that it is to Providence I acknowledg the obligation for the happy success of our enterprize, of which I believe you will listen to the relation with delight: and although Monsieur *Estienne Royer* hath written to you an account of all which happened untill our separation, I will not neverthelesse forbear to tell you, Gentlemen, that our stay at *Marseilles*, and those which we made in our way, were very advantageous to us, since they were cause of our escaping the ill fortune wherein those who had undertaken the same design which we did, have fallen; and instead of treating with a Governour of a Province, have given us the means of doing it with a King, so that we may say fortune accompanied us all along. But not to detain your expectation any longer from a relation of the particulars which I am obliged to give you an account of; You are to know,

That *Muley Arxid*, son of the King of *Tafiletta*, being retired to the borders of the *Zaffarines* which he commanded, together with a part of *Bontoye*, was invited by *Cheq Amar* who commanded the rest, to lend him his forces to go against *Cheq Arras* his brother

ther in law, Governour of *Albouzema*, to revenge certain quarrels which they had had together, and about which they had already had several skirmishes. So that *Muley Arxid* being come thither in person, took in battel the son of *Cheq Arras*, whom he carried away with him prisoner, and treated him very honourably, letting him understand, that for his liberty he onely demanded his Sister in marriage. The businesse was no sooner proposed, than she granted to him: insomuch that this marriage was concluded altogether against the liking of the Lady, who loved her Cousen *Mahomet* son of *Cheq Hamet Ben Amer* her Uncle, to whom her Mother had designed her, though *Cheq Hamet Arras* had no mind to it: and hence it was that they report this to be the subject of their quarrel with this Family, against which *Cheq Arras* conceived a mortal hatred, because he saw it more powerful than his.

When this marriage was consummated, these families continued for some time in peace; but as tranquillity makes us impatient, and puts us upon hatching designs, *Cheq Arras* contriv'd to fall a second time upon *Cheq Amar* and his brothers, after he had

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called the King of *Fez* to his assistance.

Nevertheless he had not the success which he hoped for, *Cheq Amar* having with much vigour repulsed him, abasing somewhat this insolency of his neighbours.

This War not having been advantageous to *Cheq Hamet Arras*, notwithstanding the forrain assistance which he had borrowed, made him know, that he should do much better to content himself with his own Countries, and think of establishing some Commerce with other nations, which succeeded happily enough with him.

Gentlemen, *J. &c. Jean Baptist Joly* of *Rutten*, with his partner *Mr. William Petit* an English Merchant, dwelling at *Cadiz*, having learnt that there was now an opportunity of settling a very considerable Trade with those of *Albonzema*, they having already resolved upon such a design: for the effecting of this, the *Sieur J. B. Joly* went thither in the month of January last, with a *Flemish* ship, and a *Barque*, which he had freighted with several sorts of merchandise, where he was very well received by *Cheq Arras*, to whom he sold all his Cargo, he giving him all that he could wish for, and likewise permitting him to make a settle-
ment

ment in his countries, where the *Sieur Joly* left a Factor called *Eftienne Desarves* of *Bayon*, whom he gave order in his absence to employ eight hundred Piaftres for his expence, which he appointed him to receive of *Cheq Arras*. In the mean time the *Sieur Joly* returns back to *Cadiz*, to consult with his friend *Mr. William Petit*, and that they might go again to *Albouzema*, to continue the design which he had taken in hand. But in this interim, it happened that the King *Maley Arxid*, Son in law to *Cheq Arras*, and brother of the King of *Tafiletta*, having a design to invade *Fez*, and make himself master of it, instead of a *Morabite*, who usurped it from his family, he sent to invite and intreat *Cheq Arras* his father in law that he would assist him, and contribute to this design, and that if he were so happy as to accomplish it, he would make him King. But so far was *Cheq Arras* from listening to so reasonable a demand, either out of jealousy, or some other consideration, that he not only refused to help his Son in law, but gave protection to twenty persons of *Bennitonssia*, who had slain four men, and wounded eight others, which had been sent to gather the Contributions or Taxes, which this Town

paid to the King *Muley Arxid*.

This action, which would have transported the most patient man, never moved King *Muley Arxid* against the procedure of his father in law, to whom he sent to intreat the men might be delivered back to him, and withall to assure him, that there should be no punishment inflicted upon them, but what he should think fit: and likewise he invited him a second time to go with him against the King of *Fez*, which *Cheq Arras* again refused. But not utterly to disgust his son in law, he sent to him one of his youngest sons in the head of eight hundred men well mounted, of whose approach King *Muley Arxid* having notice, he went out to meet them, and sent them back again, letting them know, that it was not Forces he stood in need of, but Councel; and that he therefore demanded onely the person of *Cheq Arras* his father, and perswaded them to pray him to come.

This manner of proceeding that would have perswaded any other indifferent person, could not yet work upon *Cheq Arras* to assist his son in law, who seeing the contempt which was made to his just demand, was constrained to come himself into his father in laws countries, to whom he sent to know his
last

To the King of Tafiletta.

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last resolution. But as sin often leads us to repentance, the ill fortune of *Cheq Hamet Arras* would so have it, that he still remaining more firm in his resolution, obliged King *Muley Arxid* his son in law to fall upon him, and conquer him. So that the Province of *Albouzema*, with all its dependances, about the middle of the month of March, were all under his power, together with his Father in law, whom he sent prisoner to *Teza*, a Town distant about three dayes journey from the Sea, where he ordinarily makes his residence when he is not with his Army in the field. And at the same time he caused the city of *Albouzema* to be demolished, which is a Musket shot from the Port, as also *Alcazar*, another town nine leagues off, where *Cheq Arras* used to reside, and where he kept his Treasure, which is reported to amount to three millions of Gold. And the ill fortune of this *Cheq Arras*, caused that of *Estienne Desarves*, who was made a slave in this rancounter, and detained in that estate till our arrival, which was the cause of his liberty, having brought him with me, and left him at *Malgue* with the present which *Muly Arxid* made him.

Now, you may judg by this, that
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if we had come sooner, either our Demand for the establishment of a Trade had been refused, or we had run the same fortune which the Servant of the Sieurs *Joly* and *Perrit* did; in stead of which, as I have already told you, and you shall learn further hereafter, we have our liberty throughout all the Kingdom of *Muley Arxid*. So that we must blesse God for our stay and impediment in our Voyage, and likewise for all that ensued thereupon: by which you may know that every little evil that has befallen us, has not been but for a greater good.

This Preamble was but to give you an account of what had happened in this Countrey before our coming thither. To return therefore to our voyage, you must know, Gentlemen, that it was on Munday the fifth of April last, about ten a Clock in the morning, the wind being South-east, that we set sail from *Almeria*, and steered our Course directly for the Isle of *Alboran*, which we discovered the next morning by break of day to be within three miles from us, and about Noon we were so much becalmed, that it gave an opportunitie to a part of our company to go and see this Isle, where they staid untill two or three a Clock, but we having

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To the King of Tafletta.

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When an appearance of wind, I made them give
a sign to call them back again. And being
come on board, we held on our course to-
wards *Albouema* with a small West-wind;
but we were scarce five miles from this
Island, when the day began to be overspread
with clouds, and the wind growing boiste-
rous made us apprehend we should have but
a troublesome night, seeing we had not day
enough to be able to get into the Port. So
that we resolved to steer our course and seek
for shelter under the Point of the Cape, called
Capa de tres Horcas, or the three corner'd
Cape, whither we got by eight a Clock at
night, and there lay over against the white
Cliff six miles from *Melilla*, at three fathoms
of water, and within a Cannon shot off the
Shore, not a little apprehensive of the
Moors; wherefore having passed all the
night with a double guard, onely with one
Anchor out, the wind still continuing in the
West and very high, we were forced at five
of the Clock in the morning to set sail, and
go for better shelter to *Melilla*, where *Don*
Luis de Velasco, the Governour of that place,
shewed us a world of Civilities, and during
our two dayes stay which we made there, he
acquainted us with all that had happened in
the

the Countrey of *Albouzema*, and that the Garrisons belonging to the Spaniards, which were within the Dominions of *Muley Arxid*, had all their passages shut up, so that they could not receive any succour of provisions from the neighbouring Inhabitants by Land, with whom they had now continual wars, whereas formerly there had been a kind of mutual Commerce between the *Spaniards* and *Moors*.

I question not, but you know well enough that the King of *Spain* possesses five Places upon the Coasts of *Barbary* in the Mediterranean Sea, besides those which he hath upon the Ocean: which five, are first *Centa*, scituate over against *Gibraltar* at the mouth of the Streights, where is a Garrison proportionable to the Place, that is to say, very strong: to which Government the King of *Spain* often sends his Subjects to serve at their own Charge, I mean *Grandeess*, and such as are capable when there is occasion.

The second is about thirty Leagues distant from this, Eastward, between the Rivers of *Chersero* and *Nacor*, and is called *Pennon de Velez*. It is seated upon a Rocky Island, and not above a Flight shot from the main Land, defended also with a strong Garrison, and

and well provided with Cannon.

Melilla is still more to the East, five and twenty leagues from *Pennon de Velez*, between the Rivers of *Nacor* and *Mulvia*, or rather between the *Cape de tres Horcas* and the *Isles Zaffarines*. It hath a hundred men in the Garrison, besides five or six families of *Moors*, fled thither for shelter, and are mortal Enemies of their Countreymen, on whom they make war as occasion requires.

On the East of these places are *Marzal*, *Quebir*, and *Oran*, so near one to the other, that they are all commanded by one and the same Governour; they are situate on the Eastside of *Cape Falcon*, in the Kingdom of *Tremescen*.

This Newes was a good *Omen* to us of our design, which we had kept secret ever since our departure from *Marseilles*, having for this purpose made our Bills of Lading for *Salley*, and being many times asked by the Governour, concerning the occasion of our Voyage, we wanted not a pretence to make him verily believe our businesse was to that place. But we were surpris'd to hear him intreat us that we would take on board our Ship a Jew, called *Jacob Pariente*, to carry him and all his Family to *Sally*: we then began

began to fear, that he doubting our design, had a mind to put us to the proof: wherefore without any pause, *Sieur Estienne Royer*, and I, readily agreed to his demand, assuring him that we accounted our voyage happy since it afforded us an opportunity of doing him this small service.

The manner of our deportment there having perswaded the Governour that our voyage was intended for *Sally*, he went to tell the news to this Jew, *Jacob Pariente*, who failed not to come to expresse to us the Joy he received at it, and the service we should do him in carrying him out of slavery; and by his discourse, we having understood what a long space of time he had dwelt in the *Zafarines*, *Kotoye*, and *Albonzema*, it made us foresee that his advice would not be unprofitable to us: insomuch that we promised him all manner of assistance, and to serve him in all things that he should stand in need of.

The weather now proving fair; and the wind being East, made us hoist Sail, and leave this place the ninth of *April*, by seven a Clock in the morning, after we had embarked with us *Jacob Pariente* and all his family; with whom having had a long and particular Conference, we perceived by him that

To the King of Tafiletta. 13

at we had a fair occasion of settling a considerable Trade in this Countrey, if the King would but admit of it: wherein he clearly discovered, that his experience would be of so small service to us, and at five of the clock in the afternoon we dropt an Anchor in the port of *Albouzema*, behind the great Isle, where we fired one Gun, though to no purpose, in regard the weather was so tempestuous, and the Sea so rough, that there appeared not one person on the Shore.

Next morning, being Saturday the tenth of *April*, we hung out our Flag, and fired another Gun, perceiving four *Moors* on horseback, and four others on foot, to whom we sent the Boat with a white Flag; but by reason of the roughness of the Sea, at that time, and the East wind, our men could not come to speak to them: nevertheless having understood that they called out from the land to have the Boat come a shore, next morning, which was the eleventh, at eight a clock in the morning seeing a Horseman and our Footmen appear on the Sands, we sent our Boat again, into which the Gentleman who was called *Abdeselain*, and two of his servants embarked, and our men left there *Vincent David*, and *François Eygalie* for hostages.

Abde.

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Abdeselain being come on board (after our first Civilities and Complements were past) he confirmed the same thing which the Jew, *Jacob Pariente*, had formerly told us, and further acquainted us, that *Cheq Ama* the Governour of *Boutoye*, having seen us the day before, came to the shore to have spoken to us, and that he had sent to give notice of it at *Teza* to the King *Muley Arxid*, to whom he profered to send my Letter, if I would write: which we concluded would be very necessary, and was in these Terms, which you may see by the copy of the Letter as follows

*To the most High and Mighty XERES
(or Emperour) MULEY ARXID
whom God preserve,*

Sir,

*The occasion that brings me into your
Countrey, being most considerable and
advantageous to your Subjects, makes
me impatient till I have the Honour to
wait on your Majesty, and to deliver
into your own hand, the Letter which
I bring from the King of France my
Master. I my self would have been the
Messenger*

To the King of Tafiletta. 15

Messenger of it to your Majesty, but it
being requisite there should be some Se-
curity for that, I will attend the Order
which your Majesty shall please to give
me, by the return of this Bearer. In the
mean time I beseech your Majesty to
give me leave that I may take the liber-
ty to assure you, that I am in all respects
that can be,

Your Majesties

*Most Humble, most Obedient,
and Passionate Servant,*

Roland Frejus.

from the Port of
Albouzema, and
from on Board
the 11. of April.
1666.

And considering that *Abdeselain* came from
beq Amar, I found it necessary also to
write him a Letter, whereof this which fol-
lows is the Copy.

To

To the most Illuſtrious Prince CHEIC
AMAR, Governour of Tempſamen
and Boutoye.

You will underſtand by word of mouth
from this preſent Bearer, the Buſineſſ
that has brought me into this Countrey
and concerning which I have writte
this incloſed to the moſt mighty Xer
Muley Arxid your King, whoſe Order
I am here expecting, that I my ſelf may
deliver into his own hands the Letter
of the King of France my Maſter. I ſhould
be very glad to ſee you with him, that
might teſtifie how much I am and deſire
to be

Your moſt Humble and obedient
Servant,

Roland Freju

This Letter, and the other written to the
King Muley Arxid, were each of them
tranſlated in the ſame Paper into Arabick, by
Jacob Pariente, and carried by Abdeſelai
who

whom I regaled with some small present, as also the two *Moors* which were with him, and afterwards I caused them to be rowed to land, whence was brought back *Vincent David*, and *Engalie*, who had been left there for Hostages.

Whilst we expected our Answer, which was eight dayes, *Cheq Amar* failed not to come every day upon the Sands to see us, and offer us his Service. as also to send us some Provisions; and having exprest a great desire to see me, I went thither but would not and, carrying him a Present; and letting him know that out of respect to him, I had exceeded the order which had been given me, of not stirring from a board, but to salute the King *Muley Arxid*, and to have Hostages for that: but that the passionate desire of seeing him, and offering him my Services, were a lawful excuse for me, for which he assured me he was much obliged to me, and the same time sent me some Mutton and wild fowles flesh.

On Monday the nineteenth of *April*, by seven a Clock in the morning, the Answer being come back, with the King's Seal at it, which gave us assurance of safe Conduct upon his word; we consulted what was best to

be done. The Opinions were different ; but the question being, whither we should confide in him, or else return without effecting any thing, Experience made me resolve not to desert this Business which was in so fair a way, after having taken so much pains, and run so many *risgo's* for it. So that without inviting any body to follow, I told them, I resolved to go to *Teza*, (a City about three dayes journey and a half from *Albouzema*, where *Muley Arxid* made his ordinary abode,) to deliver our King's Letter to the King *Muley Arxid*, and to know his resolution ; that at my return I might be able to relate, and give the reasons that might have hindred our Establishment. I had no sooner declared my resolution, but Monsieur de *La-fre*, who had many times before assured me that he would never forsake me, confirmed me in the same thing : and Monsieur de *Lada* offered me his company. So that to carry our Monarch's Letter with the greater splendor, we determined to take with us the *Sieur Vincent David*, and the *Sieur François Boffe* the Chirurgeon, and *Jacob Parientè*, to whom the King had written : And at two o'clock in the afternoon we went a shore, where we were received by *Cheq Amar*,
Cheq

Cheq Abdalifis, and *Cheq Abdakerim* his Brothers, who expected us upon the Sands with a great Train of Attendants.

'Twas an Answer too honourable, that, which the King *Maley Arxid* sent me, not to make you partakers of it, and by which you will judg, as well as I, that we might expect a happy success of our Voyage: And indeed it was by the knowledg I had of the humour of the people of this Countrey, that I did so behave my self in my Journey with the method which was requisite, that by my manner of deportment with them, I might arrive at the end of my Expectations. In the mean time you will confess, that there could be nothing more obliging, than this Courteous Letter.

The Letter of King MULEY ARXID,
written from TEZA to the Captain
Roland Frejus, and translated out of
Arabick into *French*.

In the Name of God;
the Pious and Beloved Servant of God,
He that commands under Him; that

at all times conquers by Him: The Lord of the Faithful: The Emperour, the Prince, the King, by the assistance of God, who with his Grace will guard him,

MULEY ARXID

To the Captain Roland Frejus.

We received thy Letter, in which thou desirest an assurance of thy safe Conduct: We give thee ample assurance that thou mayest come to Us, where We will confer with thee concerning what shall be found convenient: Thou shalt enter into My Ports, and e're thou departest from Us, by the help of God thou shalt find in Us all things to thy full satisfaction and content. In the confidence and peace of him who knows the Truth.

Written by Baguil Xual, the Secretary.

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You see, this Letter was too full of zeal,
faith, and sincerity, not to have an entire
confidence given to it, especially by those
who knew (as I did) the humours of the
people of this Countrey: for indeed I had
learn'd sufficient experience in the *Levant*,
and in *Barbary* that the true *Turks*, and true
Moors and *Arabians*, are such strict observers
of their words, as that I needed not distrust
that which was given me by a Prince in so ob-
liging a Letter. And although this be a coun-
trei where, untill this very day, we see no
man so venterous as to hazard himself, but by
Hostages, and particular precautions; never-
theless I went thither with an incredible joy,
having good hopes e're my return, of ma-
king an establishment of a Commerce, which
first engaged us to undertake this voyage,
whereof I doubt not but you will listen to
the sequel with delight.

To tell you with what displeasure I took
my leave of Monsieur *Royer*, is impossible;
but it was of force that he or I must return
back again in the ship: And our Interpreter
Jacob Pariente, the Jew, onely understand-
ing the *Spanish* Language, I gave order to
prepare immediately all such things as were
necessary for me, and the rest of the Gentle-

men that accompanied me: And having put into our Trunks all such fine knacks and curiosities as we had brought with us to make Presents of, I landed the nineteenth day of April, at two a clock in the afternoon, and was no sooner a shore but *Cheq Amar*, *Cheq Abdalasis*, and *Cheq Abdakerim*, came to embrace and welcome us with all imaginable civility, each of them pressing me to mount his Horse, which, I acknowledging their obligations, excused. And after that *Cheq Amar* himself had caused my Baggage to be loaded for our Journey, and ordered Horses for all my retinue; he gave me that whereon his *Kaya* or Lieutenant rode, for myself: so we all set forward together and lay at *Nacor*, which is three leagues from the Sea, at the foot of a Mountain upon a large plain but on higher ground than the situation of *Albuzema*, which from hence was as far distant as we could well discern; both these places are great, and seated upon this plain which runs along by the Sea.

This Countrey is very pleasant and good and you will take great delight (I am confident) at the Relation of this Journey, although I stand not to mention all particulars and after the reading of it you will see, the

they often, with us, make Monsters and Barbarians of those persons, who have nothing of it but the Name, which indeed their Countrey gives them; and you will affirm, as I do, that they are people of real faith, and most obliging to Strangers.

As the method of doing things often makes them admired, I knowing that the *Moors* are very curious and desirous of understanding all things, had given order (at my leaving the Ship) to the Master, that at our setting forwards on Horseback, he should not fail to fire all the great Guns he had, and that he should reiterate the *Salve* three times; which caused *Cheq Amar* to stay, and all that concourse which flocked after us, also to make a halt: and having asked me what it meant, I bad, tell him, that it was to salute him, and to swear by the head of *Muley Arxid*; which pleased *Cheq Amar* very much, who all the way, whilst we came to *Nocor*, failed not, no less than *Cheq Abdalasis*, and *Cheq Abdakerim*, to ask me divers questions, and to invite us to make *Meydan* with them, that is, to put our Horses to the full speed, to shew their dexterity in keeping themselves in their Saddles, as they rode in several postures, and in stopping their Hor-

ses in the middle of their Career, or when they listed.

The Advice which *Jacob Pariente* had given me, at our leaving *Melilla*, of not demanding Hostages, and confiding my self upon the word of the King, was of profit to me : And my behaviour, in not shewing any sign of suspicion, together with the confidence which I had witnessed to *Cheq Amar*, surprised him ; wheretore so soon as we landed, and were got on Horseback, he made *Abdejelain* depart with all diligence, to carry the news of it to King *Muley Arxid*, who was so much satisfied with it, that he sent him back immediately with orders to *Cheq Amar*, to do me all manner of friendly offices possibly, that I might not have any occasion to complain of his Treatment.

This news, which King *Muley Arxid* received, of my Journey towards him, was the occasion of spreading a Rumour over all the Countrey, that the King of *France* had sent an Ambassador to him; which not only struck his enemies with fear, but even made them tremble, as you will learn by the sequel; so much is the name of our Monarch feared in all parts.

Now as soon as we were received at *N*

To the King of Tafletta. 25

cor, which was by six a Clock at night, *Cheq Abdalasis* and *Abdakerim* went together to *Benibonjacob*, after they had taken their leaves of me: and *Cheq Amar* having given order for us to be lodged in a Tent, came presently to visit and complement me, and afterward left us accompanied by *Isa Ben Abdon*, *Ben Amar*'s Brother in law, and *Mahomet Elmetigny*. Not long after which we had a Supper brought us in, but this being Monday in the Holy week, we made there but a hungry meal, in sight of abundance of good Cheer, as Partridges, and other Fowles; and after this, causing my Trunks to be opened, I sent some Boxes of Conserves and Comfets to *Cheq Amar*, with which to regale his Kindred and Wives.

This Night was not very long, for at this place, and this season they are not so; but the long entertainment which we had in discourses with *Isa Ben Abdon*, and *Ben Amar*, by *Jacob Pariente* our Interpreter, made me sit up till Tuesday morning, the twentieth of April, when by the brightnesse of the Moon I had thought it had not been midnight, so that I had scarcely the leisure to take a moments rest; for at six a clock in the morning *Cheq Amar*, after he had caused to be

26 *The Relation of a Voyage*

be brought me some Milk, Butter, and Bread for Break-fast, because we eat no flesh, sent to acquaint us that it was time to be going, and that he onely expected till I should be ready; so we went to our Horses by seven of the Clock.

All our Baggage and Equipage being ready, I got on horseback with *Cheq Amar*, and began our march towards the mountain of *Nacor*. The Road about the beginning, and almost to the midway, is very troublesome, stony and craggy, having at least a League of bad way; after which we began to enter into a little wood, low, but very thick, and where was great store of all sorts of Game, as Fowls, wild Bores, and Lyons, which are not very dangerous: for in a valley between two little Hills, not above a Musquet or a Bowes shot from us, we saw two or three, that without stirring from their places stared at us, as we passed by.

I asked *Cheq Amar* at the same time, if one or two Travellours might passe that way with safety, and if these beasts would not devour them? To which he answered me, that unless they were first medled with, they would never budg out of their place to set upon any men; & that in our road we should see
great

great numbers, of which he would give me the pleasure to let me see some of them hunted: And presently commanded a score of *Moors* that he had on foot, to go and rouse one, which was not far from us; but I told him, that since we should meet some of them upon the road, we might take opportunity of making sport with them at our leisure: so that having continued on our way through this low Wood, climbing up the Mountain, we were got within an hour after to the top of it, and amongst abundance of large spreading Trees, and also many high ones, where our way grew very pleasant, and we might go three or four a breast.

We marched on further upon this mountain for about an hour on this manner, and so soon as we were gotten through the trees and bushes, we had a curious prospect of all the plain of *Nocor* and *Albou-ema*, likewise of the great Harbour, and of the Sea, which gave me so much pleasure, that I was obliged to stand still, and look upon our ship, which we had left under shelter of the great island.

Cheq Amar, who saw this prospect every day, by reason of the frequent Journeys which he made from *Nocor* to *Benibonjacob*, had

had not so great satisfaction as I had: and observing in me a more than ordinary Joy by my attention, he asked me if ever I had seen so pleasant a Countrey; and having made me turn towards the Land, I beheld a great number of larg high Hills, on the tops of which we saw all the Countrey manured and green, in regard this was the season of the year, and chiefly about this place where we were; the herbs and grasse growing naturally by the goodnesse of the Soyl, and the corn and grain, which sowed, were already about three or four foot high: Infomuch that it was a pleasure which much charmed my Senses to see at once all sides bedecked with diverse colours, as also a prodigious number of Trees and low Woods; amongst which we also saw many little Hutts or Cottages built of Stone, which seemed to be the dwellings of *Cheqs*, or principal men of that place.

After I had staid some time considering them, I turned again toward the left hand to look upon the Sea, and our Vessel; and the weather being fair and clear, we could see as far as the mountains of *Lacaudia* in *Spain*, which are very different from those where we were, for they are dry parched mountains,

ains, the very looks of which were enough to strike with horror all those who approached them, especially in foul weather.

As pleasant things easily invite us to the beholding them, I presently turned myself to look forwards upon the way we were to go; and not far from us I saw a little stone-house, and all round about it Corn growing: And seeing *Cheq Amar* beginning to march, I was obliged to follow him, and by the help of *Jacob Pariente* our Interpreter, I told him I was charmed at all those pleasant objects I had been looking upon; and if all the rest were like this, I did not wonder at the great abundance of Grain which was in this Countrey, but that I was surpris'd to think that the people should forsake the Plains, and go to till the tops of the Mountains and Hills, which without doubt should be more painful and troublesome to them. To which he answered me, that the apprehension wherein the inrodes and invasions of the *Spaniards* their sworn Enemies and Neighbours put them continually into, was the cause of it; and that they were not able to defend themselves from the daily visits, which the *Brigantines* were alwayes making them in the Plains: where after they had plundered all

all they could find, they carried away Prisoners all the Inhabitants into the neighbouring *Spanish* Garrisons, and often into *Spain* itself, when they caught them.

I leave you to judg, whether or no this Discourse was pleasing to me, and if I took not hold on occasions forelock to make my advantage of it; for I made *Cheq Amar* sensible that their apprehensions were very just, and their misfortune inevitable, unlesse there were a Castle built upon the great Island of *Albouzema*. I had not much trouble to persuade him what the consequence of this Castle would be to all the Countrey; and that if I were so happy as that the King his Master should grant me those things which I should propose to him, I profered to build it my self at my own proper Charges and Expences, and that so by this means we might hinder the insolency of their Enemies from coming to annoy them in the Plains, and by the favour of the waves of the Sea, which beat incessantly upon their Ports, they might not onely till all their Lands, but enjoy them with full repose, and live in all safety in their Houses with their Families.

These Reasons, and many others which produced to *Cheq Amar*, made him affirm

that

that our coming and establishment there was altogether necessary: insomuch that he told me, that the King *Muley Arxid*, without all question, would agree to whatsoever I should demand; and that for his part he would not forget any thing which might give real proofs of the passion he had to serve me; that I might account of him as of my self, and that the things to be proposed must be impossible, or else I should have satisfaction as to my voyage. In the mean time, during these discourses, we saw coming towards us a venerable old man, who having seen *Cheq Amar*, advanced forwards to receive him, and to pay his Homage to him, as ordinarily the Chief of the *Donards* do, when the *Cheqs* are coming towards them.

We no sooner arrived at the house of this venerable old man, but three of his Sons came out to kiss his hands, and help him to alight from his Horse; and they having learnt as well as the Ancient man their father, that I was a *Frenchman*, that was going to the King *Muley Arxid*, whose order had been sent to conduct me to *Teza*, and to shew me all possible Civilities, they came all of them to salute me, and offer me their Services; assisting me, they were very joyful to understand

stand that the King would see me, and was likely to make some league with us.

Here we reposed our selves about an hour, being in the middle of the descent of this Mountain, from whence issued a most pleasant Spring, neer which (having unbridled our Horses, and other Beasts of Carriage, to let them graze) we had something brought us to eat: the Cheer was not extraordinary; for as these people commonly are satisfied with a small matter, and besides *Cheq Amar* had told them, that he would not make any long stay, wherefore all that they gave us was onely some Eggs, Beans, Milk, and new bread which they call Cakes, and are like Oat-cakes, but thicker and about the breadth of a Plate.

As we were about to take Horse, I caused to be brought some Tweezers, Knives, and Tobacco, which I presented to this good old man, who told me, he would receive them that he might leave to his Family a remembrance of our passage and my generosity, and that he had not at all merited this Favour, but that hence forward both he and his children would endeavour to render themselves worthy of it, and that he would pray to God for the prosperous successe of my Journey, with the King.

Our Baggage being gone on before, with most of the Train, I took leave of the venerable old man, and of his Sons, who accompanied us as far as the foot of the Mountain, unto a great Valley, where is a Source of Water, of a prodigious bigness, the fall of which at its issuing out makes so loud a noise, that we could scarce be heard speaking to one another when we were near it ; and the descent to it was so very narrow, that but one on Horseback could passe at once to it. The place was so pleasant, that all our company made a stop, and could not but admire at it, as likewise at the rare quality of this water : and that which renders it more delectable, is a great number of tall and spreading Trees, whose height speaks their antiquity. So that when we had ordered our Company to advance forward, I could not forbear making a longer stop to consider this sweet place ; and alighting from my horse, I drank five or six Cups of this admirable water, with which I felt my Stomach no more charged than if I had drank but one, so light is it and good. If I had then been free, and at liberty, I would have spent the remaining part of the day there, but seeing *Cheq Amar* expresses a desire of hasting forwards,

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wards, I mounted my horse, and having again taken leave of our Hoste, we continued in our Road; and not long after we had passed this River, we perceived our selves at the entrance of a little Copse of low wood; and at the foot of another mountain, which was all cover'd with these Shrubs, whereon the higher we climbed, the more great Trees we found, with a way both large and pleasant, still growing better and better.

It will be no difficult matter for you to judg, if I was pleas'd or not at the beholding so delightful a place, which at every step yeilded fresh satisfaction to my Senses; inso-much that ere I was well aware I was got almost to the top of this mountain, and into a Wood of large green Trees, where amongst infinite others were seen as well the spreading Oaks, as the lofty Firres, which were an admirable Covert for us in our way, to defend us from the scorching heat of the Sun: from hence looking on our left hand acrossse these trees, we saw a large and verdant Plain, and almost at the bottom of the hills and mountains which surrounded it, many little houses and tents of *Moors*, that dwelt in those places.

When we were got up to the top of this mountain,

mountain, where the Trees were not so thick, we discovered a *Mosque* a far off, and having asked *Jacob Pariente* what it was, he told me, it was the place to which we were going, a Town called *Beniboujacob*, and whither *Cheq Amar* was gone before, to prepare for my reception.

I was so earnest and attentive in considering the place where we were, that I did not perceive I had lost the company of *Cheq Amar*, and so much pleased with the enjoyment of the admirable prospect, that I was almost sorry we were leaving it. We then descended the mountain by a good Road that led down to the Town, which we now discovered more and more, in regard we had not any Trees in our way to be a hinderance to our sight of it: And on our left hand we lost yet the sight of that Plain, encompassed with little Hills and fresh flowery skirts of mountains, whereon we saw many Houses and Tents, scattering at some small distance from another. The ground from the bottom to the very top of all the Hills was everywhere sown with Wheat, Barly, and other sorts of Grain.

Being come nigh the Town where we were to lie that night, we saw coming to-

wards us a great number of *Moors* and *Jews* (to whom, the arrival of *Cheq Amar* had given notice of our approach thither) all of them bidding us, *bene venuto*. They accompanied us with great demonstrations of joy to the place where *Cheq Amar*, *Cheq Adalasis*, and *Cheq Abdakerim* were; who at the instant that they perceived me, came to meet me, and being alighted I embraced them, letting them know the great pleasure I received in my Journey. They carried me to a house which they had caused to be made ready for me, where was a little Amphitheatre, with Carpets spread on the Floor, upon which we reposed our selves, from the time we came in, which was about three a clock in the afternoon, untill five; making account that we had travelled seven hours since our setting out from *Nacor*, the place where we lay, to *Beniboujacob*; notwithstanding they reckon it but three Leagues from thence, and six from the Strand of *Albouema*. But you see the pleasure which all these places gave us, so strongly charmed our Senses, that we thought not of making hast: we must therefore take notice of the time we spent upon the Road in our journey to *Beniboujacob*.

It was on the twentieth day of *April* that we arrived at *Beniboujacob*, and at five of the clock *Cheq Amar* caused Fowls, and other sorts of meat to be brought in for us to eat; which was all needless, this being Tuesday in the Holy Week; but they giving us also Butter, Cheese, Cream, Beans, boyled Salads, and other things, we made excellent good Cheer, with some new white Bread that they brought us. After which, *Cheq Amar*, with his Brothers, and all his Kindred, as also the *Moors* and *Jews* of the Town, came to see us and offer us their service, where they stayed till night; and at ten o'clock sent us more Meat for Supper, but the Meal which we had made with a good appetite, made us hold out till the morning. I then sent for some Boxes of Sweet-meats and Comfets, which I presented to *Cheq Amar*, with a bottle or two of *Aqua mirabilis*, to entertain his Wives and Kindred, which were at *Beniboujacob*, the ordinary place of their abode.

We had thought to have departed from hence the next morning, and have continued our Journey, but it was put off two dayes longer, upon *Cheq Amar's* hearing news of an Insurrection made by the Inhabitants of a

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village

Village on the mountain of *Benitouzin*, who had set upon twenty men, whom the King *Muley Arxid* sent to collect the Tribute, or Taxes; eight of which they had killed, and wounded the other twelve. This report having obliged him to mount on Horseback, he rode in the head of fifty Horsemen, to apprehend in that village fifteen of those whom he believed to have been the Authors or Executors of that Assassinate: These he brought bound and fetter'd to *Beniboujacob*, and after he had received particular information from themselves, who had committed the Murder, and there being but eight found guilty of it, he caused their Heads to be struck off, and to the others he gave leave to depart.

The day following, which was Thursday the two and twentieth of *April*, *Cher Amar* having commanded our horses, and our other beasts of Carriage to be brought, he caused our baggage to be loaded, and gave order to *Isa ben Abdou* and *Mah met Elmetigni*, to pay off all our Scores there. So we got to horse by eleven a Clock in the morning, and travelled untill six at night without any considerable stop or stay. In our way we saw many pleasant Vallies and Plains, also great Hills and Mountains, which

we crossed over by rugged and troublesome wayes, but nevertheless the tops were covered with variety of Shrubs, and divers sorts of tall trees ; and the greatest part of the Plains and tops of Hills sowed and cultivated, except the mountain called *Teziara*, which is very very high, and over which we were nigh two hours in passing : when we were on the top of it, looking towards the South, as far as we could see, we discovered a Plain ; in the middle of which are two Towns, called *Hamouda* and *Tafarsy*. distant half a league one from the other, and are separated by a little River, which after any great Rain is so impetuous, that it is impossible to passe it, untill the waters which come from this large plain, and likewise fall from the mountains and neighbouring Hills, are all dreined away. We then arrived at *Tafarsy*, where the *Cheq Boulkey*, who is Governour as well of this, as of *Hamouda*, came to receive us. And having learn'd by our Conducters, who I was, and the Subject of my Journey, he expressed all manner of kindness to me, and conducted us to a house within the walls of the Town where all night he himself bare us company, asking me divers Questions, and professing a great desire of our establishment in the Ter-

ritories of the King *Muley Arxid* his Master.

This *Cheq Boulkay* was so obliging, and offered me his Friendship with so good a grace, so cordially, and with such freeness, that I cannot forbear giving you here a character of him. He was a man of about thirty and five years of age, of a most comely personage and aspect, and very stout; he was black tis true, but not unhandsome, nor unpleasant withall; on the contrary his mien and behaviour strike with admiration at the first sight, and there is I know not what in him, that forces all who look upon him to be in love with him. In effect there is not any of those about him, nor scarcely in his whole Jurisdiction, that would not sacrifice his life for his service. I was told by some that he was of kin to the King *Muley Arxid*, and I believe no lesse of him; for besides, that he has much of his Air, he is valiant, strong, and of a vigorous constitution, and generous as a King: I found my self on a suddain, as it were, compell'd to have a particular esteem for his person; and having caused my Trunks to be opened, I made him a present of some Boxes of Sweet-meats, Tweezers, Tobacco, and other things which I had, testifying how
much

much I was grieved, that I was unable to make my acknowledgments to him by something more considerable; but promised him that by the first Vessel that should come from *France*, I would cause to be brought to him what should be more worthy of his acceptance, and that in the mean time he would oblige me, to tell me what he most wished for. To which he answered, that my manner of giving and offering things, was infinitely obliging; that he was desirous of nothing so much as my Friendship, praying me onely to have him in remembrance, and that at my return from *Teza* he would endeavour with more leisure to satisfy all that, which time would not permit him to do at present.

From hence we departed on *good Friday* the twenty third, at six a clock in the morning, and after many Embraces I took leave of *Cheq Boulkay*, not without some sorrow, as forsaking a man with whom I had newly contracted a firm league of Friendship; and I was glad to use the most earnest entreaties I could invent, to dissuade him from getting on Horseback to bear me company a part of the way, having been constrained to tell him, that it would make me melancholly all the
rest

rest of my Journey ; since the more I should have the honour of being with him, the more I should be sorry to leave him , and that since he intended me a kindness , he would do it for the best : with which I obliged him to stay behind, but he would needs send with us his Lieutenant or Deputy, who accompanied us to the middle of the Desert, where I prayed him to return back again.

Having travelled about two Leagues in this Plain, we were forced to turn towards the right hand, holding our course to the South, yet keeping still in the Plain, and having asked the Lieutenant where this Plain ended that seemed to tend Eastward, he told me, it was the way to the *Zaffarines*, which nevertheless was very far distant from hence, and that beyond the Desert of *Garret*, there was likewise another great Plain, which also terminated at the *Zaffarines*, but the Soile of it was not so good as that where we were, in regard one Load of Wheat or Barly, which they call *Sivade*, here commonly produced at least five and twenty or thirty Loads, and that all this Plain Eastward was for the most part sowed with that Grain.

Continuing our march towards the South, after we had gone about three Leagues, we were

were gotten to the entrance of the Desert of Garret, having first passed through a Wood of high Trees, amongst which was a great number of Olive-trees, and Cedars, which chiefly grow at the foot of two great flinty and sandy mountains, whose tops in crossing we found also covered with these, together with live-Oaks, (which are green all the year,) and wild Pines. Here we must pass over a Mountain, in the middle of three or four others which environ it by a way which certainly is very bad in most places, nevertheless there is no body but may travel it on horseback; we were at least an hour in this bad way, which lasted to the middle of the mountain, where we alighted, and staid about an other hour at the foot of a great Rock, that seemed as high as we could well discern, from whence issues a great Spring of hot water, which they call *Efcrouna*; during which time our Horses were baited, and we also eat some provisions which we had brought with us: but when we came to drink, having tasted the water I found it warm and sulphurous, yet could not we nevertheless forbear drinking it, in regard we had no other, but we mixed it with a little *Aqua vina*, which we had brought with us instead of Wine, to qualifie it.

Whilst

Whilst we staid by this Spring, there came many *Moors*, and *Jews*, to wash their *Haicques* (or Mantles) in it, and Shirts, who were surprized to see us there, and coming neer they gazed upon us, and considered us, as such people whose like they had never seen; and they expressed great joy and satisfaction, when they were told that we were going to the King *Muley Arxid*, and that it was to establish in his Territories a Trade with his Subjects.

Being on horseback ready to take leave of *Cheq Boulkay's* Lieutenant, I made a present to him of a pair of Tweezers, with which he returned well contented and satisfied, and we kept on our Road to the bottom of this Mountain, by a more pleasant and larger way than before, which lasted an hour longer. And they having told me, that at our going out of it we should come into a sandy Desert, being a large Plain, without Trees Herbs, Grass, or any other green thing in it, & that the part over which we were to cross, was two or three leagues broad, I caused a Goat's skin to be filled with the water of this Spring of *Eserouaa*, for any to drink that should have need of it in the way; I was of the number of those, whom the violent scorching

scorching of the Sun, which burnt us, together with the heat of the ground that was intolerably warm, forced to drink of it. 'Twas therefore much against my stomach, that I made them bring me a sup of this water, which I considered as a medicine, as well in respect of the Spring's heat, augmented still by the heat of the Sun, as also of that smell of Brimstone which rendered it nauseous. But I was unspeakably surprized, when I found this water very fresh, and of the most pleasant tast of the world; and asking the company if it was not some other water which they had brought, they told me, no, but that it was the property of this same, that when taken long out of the Spring it lost its ill qualities; wherefore to satisfie my Pallat as well as Thirst, I drank four Cups of it, and all our Gentlemen as many, which made us find our way less tedious to *Suaquin*, although we got not thither untill fix a clock at night, after we had crossed three mountains of Salt, which are on the futhermost side of the sandy Plain. Before we came to these mountains, we met with about half a league of indifferent good ground, which bare some Grass, where we unbridled our horses to let them graze, and alighted to rest.

rest our selves for half an hour ; and being got to horse again, we cross these mountains of Salt, below which we saw a great Plain, wherein were a great many *Adouards* or Camps, from whence a multitude of *Moors* with their children came flocking out of their Tents to see us pass by ; and amongst the rest, several *Cheqs* of *Adouards*, who are Heads of Tribes, which dwell in these Tents, followed after us, to know who we were, and whither going.

Isa Ben Abdou, and *Mahomet Elmet* gave our Conductor, brought us into the middle of the Plain to the *Donard*, which they perceived belonged to the principal *Cheq*, who at that time was absent ; and besides, *Cheq Amar* not being with us, our Conductors had no great reception, so that we were fain to stay for some time under a huge Oak, the distance of a Stones cast from a pleasant River. In which interim *Isa Ben Abdou* spurred his horse, and rode from one *Donard* to another, to acquaint all the *Cheqs* that we were *Frenchmen*, whom they had been ordered to wait upon to the King *Muley Arxid*, that *Cheq Amar* would suddainly be with us, and that if they came not quickly to do their duty, they would certainly repent. Wherefore

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Caid Saide Etniry the *Morabite* (a Holy man, and of great veneration amongst them) halted to me, to the place where we stayed, and brought us into the next *Donard*, (after he had dispersed the Croud which followed us) and appointed us the best Tent to lodge in.

Caid Quibir (who was the principal *Cheq* of all the *Adouards*, that were encamped in this Plain) returning home in the Evening, and having been advertised of our arrival, came with all speed to find us out, and make us change the *Donard* and the Tent for a better; and when he had complemented us and treated us with much civility, he sent us a couple of fat Sheep, with some Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Milk, Bread, Raisins, and what else he had worth our acceptance: in exchange of which I presented him with a Case of Tweezers, half a dozen Knives and Sheaths, and some Brasil, Tobacco.

On the morrow, being Saturday the four and twentieth of *April*, *Isa Ben Abdou* would not let us go forward, untill *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalasis* should overtake us, so that we were constrained here to attend their coming.

We had left them behind (as I formerly told

told you) at *Peniboujacob*: but they set out from thence the same day as we did, and went to the village of the mountain of *Benitouzin*, where so soon as they came, they caused all the Cattle, moveable Goods, moneys, and Arms, belonging to those eight miserable men, whose heads had been cut off, to be seized on, for their rebelling against the Officers that collected the Taxes, which all the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Fez* paid to the King *Muley Arxid*; and this Saturday night at seven a clock, they came to us where we were: after whom followed a great number of Oxen, Cowes, Sheep, and Goats, which were driven along by twenty men of *Benitouzin*. *Cheq Amar* had also brought five great bags full of (a) *Blanquilles*, part of which he had taken from those wretches, and the other part was the remainder of the *Garam* or Tax, gathered from the rest of the Town.

As soon as *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abi*

(a) A *Blanquille* is a piece of money of the Countrey, which is of very fine Silver, and worth two pence English; four and twenty of which they reckon to one *Piafter*, valued at about four shillings *sterl.*

dalasis were arrived, all the *Cheqs* of the *Adonards* came to pay them their Homage, and sent them fat Sheep, and what other good things they had, insomuch that they feasted all night long. And we, for our parts, caused to be dressed beforehand four Pullets, and four good joints of Mutton against the next morning, which was *Easter-day*, for our Break-fast ; although there was one of our company that was a *Hugonot*, who had not patience enough to stay till morning, but must needs make some Pottage of Flesh which he eat, yet without my knowledg ; now this was observed by *Cheq Amar*, who told me of it in the way : but I to excuse this fault, answered, that ever since he had left us, this person had been very ill ; Or else (replied he, smiling) he is of some other Religion, for I know that he has eaten flesh before now. By which you may see, that these people, whom we esteem as dull and ignorant, are not so, and take greater notice of things than we could imagine.

All our Company then setting out together on *Easter-day*, the 25th. of *April*, at five a clock in the morning, with very bad weather, and a great *Labech* (as they call it) or South-west wind, very cold, we marched

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until eleven, and finding our selves in a great Meadow called *Boufonab*, *Cheq Amar* alighted from his horse, as did all the rest of our company ; where after we had unbridled, and turned our horses to grazing, and reposed our selves about an hour, our Servants prepared for us the Pullets, Mutton, and other things which we had caused to be dressed the night before : and perceiving that *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalasis* had brought nothing with them, and there being no *Douard* near the place where we were, I invited them to eat with us, which they accepted ; but it was a great mortification to see that we wanted Bread amidst such a Feast, and were obliged to finish our Meal with Meat onely.

The Journey which we were to make e're we came to our Lodging, being very long, we mounted again about noon, and travelled over two or three Plains, and across certain Ridges and Hills, all covered with high Grass, and great variety of herbs, and flowers, which grow there naturally ; not to speak of the Fields sown with Wheat, Barly, Oates, and diverse sorts of Grain, that reached up to our Horses Girts: And we likewise observed in this Road, that in some pla-

ces they were beginning to cut Oates already. After this we passed over the top of a high green Hill, and going downwards on the South-side, we rested again about an other hours space, to give our horses time to feed; and as we were entertaining our selves with this prospect, we saw some Lyons, and wild Bores passing in the Plains, and over the Hills, but this was now no great novelty to us. For indeed the earnest desire I had to arrive at *Teza*, and know what would be the success of our Voyage, as also to enjoy suddenly the company of Monsieur *Koyer*, and give him some good Newes, made me take little pleasure in any thing whatsoever, which might have yeilded me sufficient delight at another time: wherefore rising up, we got to horse, and kept on our Road till we came to *Tiserrac*, where we arrived at seven a clock at night.

Immediately the *Cheqs Uldrago*, &c. who are three Brothers, came to welcome me, and offer me their service with great shewes of Kindness, and lodged us under the Tent of one *Mahamont More*, whither they sent us in Sheep, Pullets, Butter, and other provision for Supper; and I, to make my acknowledgments to them, presented them

with Brasil Tobacco, Tweezers, and Knives, which they with great satisfaction received, returning me particular thanks for them.

This place of *Tisrac*, is a great side of a Hill, high, and of a large extent, whereon were five *Donards*, or several companies of Tents pitched like so many villages. At the foot of this was a delicate Spring of good water, and about it three lesser Hills, pleasant beyond compare, by reason of the Greenness of the Trees, and various sorts of Grain sown there, by the *Moors*, or more properly *Arabs* of the *Adonards*, who for a long time have encamped in that place. invited to stay there by the sweetnesse and healthfulness of the Air. So we passed the night there with great satisfaction, and perfect repose.

Cheq Amar, and *Cheq Abdalasis*, who were lodged in another Tent, got up by day-break to see our Baggage loaded, and to send them forwards with the Cattle and other Luggage which had overtaken us. And at seven a clock in the morning, being Munday the twenty sixth of *April*, they came to bid me good morrow, attended by all the *Cheqs* of the *Donards*, amongst whom I also caused more Cases of Tweezers to be distributed; and after I had thanked them for all
their

their favours, we mounted our horses, taking the left-hand way to passe the first hill, and coming to the top of it we turned on the right hand towards the South, whence we discovered a Plain at a great distance, wherein were abundance of green Trees, also fertil Corn-fields, and rich Meadows bedecked with great variety of flowers and herbs; through which keeping our Road, we drew neer to three *Adonards*, on the skirts of a little Hill by a fruitful valley; to the *Cheqs* of which, *Cheq Amar* made a sign, for them to come to us, and they obeying his Summons brought with them some Milk, Butter, Bread, and Eggs, our Servants likewise having kept the remainder of what had been dressed the night before; it being now about eleven a clock, we sate down to eate with *Cheq Amar*, after which giving some Cases of Tweezers to the *Cheqs*, away we went, and rode till two a clock in the afternoon: at which time *Cheq Amar* advised us to make a halt, being within a League of *Teza*, to expect the baggage which we had left behind. In the mean while he and *Cheq Abdalasis* lost no time, but went directly forward to the King, to give him an account of our Voyage before our arrival; having left order with *Isa Ben*

Ben Abdou, that so soon as the rear of our Caravan was come up to us, we should march straight to *Teza*, where he would be ready to receive us.

When we were on the side of the Hill, descending to this Plain, we could perceive at a great distance from us, the City of *Teza*, which stands on the North part of it, and is built on very high ground, but yet of an easie and pleasing ascent, because the Plain is of so large an extent, that we come insensibly to the Town, without perceiving any up-hill.

To look upon this City afar off, it appears to have been something more considerable than it is at present, and that it is a Town which well deserves to be a place of residence for the Kings of this Countrey. In short, it is the Propriety with which the eldest Son of the King of *Fez* is alwayes invested, and accounted the most considerable of all this Kingdom next the capital, which bears the same name with the Kingdom of *Fez*.

We were fain to wait about two hours, e're all that we had left behind could come up to joyn with us; during which, to passe away our time, we walked in a little meadow neer the high way, not far from whence ran a small River, which we must cross to enter

enter into the town, thither we also went, and diverted our selves, beholding the water glide swiftly by us, making a pleasant murmur, by reason of the many falls, and by its rapidity (increased by some late great Rains) in its continual motion and career from place to place: insomuch that all who passed that Road could not choose but stop to consider us, and this being a day of great resort to the City, I leave you to judg what multitudes we saw, and how much we were seen and gazed at.

The report which King *Muley Arxid* caused to be spread abroad of our coming, as well to do us honour, as for his own advantage, was of great concernment to him, that even the City of *Fez* the old, yeilded at the very instant to his obedience, and sent *Cheq Deagbal*, who had been their Governour, to know if it were true indeed, that the *French* had sent an Ambassador to King *Muley Arxid*.

I had forgotten to tell you, that from the top of the first hill, from whence we discovered *Tezs*, to the Meadow where we staid, which was about two Leagues, all along as we travelled through the Plains, we saw on the sides of hills at least fifty se-

veral *Adouards*, from whence innumerable troops of *Moors* came out of their Tents flocking to look upon us, and followed us with theis Eyes as far as they could discern: Insomuch that the rumour which had run of our approach, being found true by our presence, it gave to all the *Moors* a new and more honourable esteem of their King *Muley Arxid*; since so great a Monarch as the King of *France* had sent his Subjects to him. In effect, this newes onely, had already struck old *Fez* with such a terror, as I have related, that it obliged the Inhabitants to surrender. And there now being onely the New Town which resisted the King *Muley Arxid*, he laying hold on the occasion, sent thither immediately fourscore *Adouards*, to joyn with those who already closely besieged it, giving out also a report that he would send to them as many more, and that so soon as I should be gone, he himself would come thither in person.

Cheq Deagbal, Governour of *Fez* the Old, being arrived at *Teza* before us, expected us there, and was himself witness of the Honour, Civilities, and Caresses, which the King *Muley Arxid* did me; and at the instant that he saw me come in, he dispatched

a Courrier to *Fez* the Old, to assure them that there was nothing more certain than the arrival of Captain *Roland* : *rejoins* at *Teza*, and that he himself was witness of my Entry.

It is not to be believed what an impression this made upon the people ; at least to have seen, as we did, all the high-ways to the City thronged with such vast multitudes, that although we were yet in the Plain, and had no Suburbs to passe through in entering into the City, we could not nevertheless but with great difficulty, get to the Gates : and when we had crowded in, the Streets, though broad, now were so narrow for us, that our Horses could not take a step forwards, without treading upon the feet of the people. Wherefore our Conductors, and twenty *Negroes* of the King's Guard, which were sent to help us to break through the Throng, were forced to call out incessantly to them, *Balec, Balec*, which is to say, *make room, make room*, yet for all this would they not be perswaded to range themselves and make us way, until at last that they were necessitated to use violence to the transported multitude, and to drive them up to heaps by force of Armes. So that from the entrance of the
City,

City, to the house which they had prepared for us, although it was not more than a thousand paces, we spent above an hour in going it. And yet though we were come to the very doors, it was no easie matter to get in; for we must renew all ourendeaours to make way through the Press, although there had been twelve other *Blacks* ever since morning to secure the entrance, and hinder the Crowd from thrusting in; nevertheless it was impossible for them to keep themselves masters, and force the multitude to let us in, untill all the *Blacks* together put themselves into a posture of falling upon them, and not sparing any that should not give us way.

I would have endeavoured to satisfie all their curiosities at leisure, but I was afterwards informed, that if the *Negroes*, who know the prying humour of the people of this countrey, had not thus dealt with them, we should never have been able to have made an end with them: yet for all this it was five a clock e're we could get to rest ourselves in our house: where immediately *Cheq Amar* came to visit me from the King *Muley Arxid*, and offer me his service, acquainting me by His order, "That He had made me Master of all his Countrey, and assured

‘assured me, that I should not return from
‘it, until I had all manner of satisfaction
‘that I could desire as to my voyage, and a
‘grant of all my demands ; and that I should
‘not think of any thing, but taking my re-
‘pose, and refreshing my self for three dayes,
‘after which he would give me audience.

My expectation was frustrated by this
message, for I supposed it would have been
within two or three hours after our Arri-
val ; wherefore I thanked *Cheq Amar*, and
intreated him to procure that a sooner time
might be prefixed for that purpose ; but he
embracing and kissing me, took his leave,
and went to tell the King, that I was desirous
to come and thank his Majesty for his Civili-
ties, and the testimonies of his Friendship.

Immediately after *Cheq Amar* was gone
out, came *Mahamet Abub* the King’s Stew-
ard, and with him two *Negroes*, who
brought a large Bason of four foot Diameter,
wherein were a dozen of white earthen
Dishes, filled with abundance of Fowles
both boyled and roasted, also Beef, Mutton,
and Veal, dressed after diverse fashions ; like-
wise variety of Comets, of sweet Cakes, and
many other things to be eaten made of Su-
gar ; and all round about this was laid fine
light

light bread, which they presented us with: in which we found wherewith sufficiently to content our appetites; for it was all very good, and well dressed, with Saffron, Butter which they call *Mantegue*, and Sugar.

After we had supped, *Jacob Parienti*, *Isa Ben Abdou*, and *Mahamet Elmeigny*, did so likewise; and when they had done, our Servants sate down to it: after which, the *Negroes* carried back the Bason, and Dishes, when it seemed we had scarce touched them, so well had they been filled with meat.

At night *Cheq Amar*, and *Cheq Abdalafis* came again to see me, and stayed untill ten a clock with us. I asked if I should have my Audience the next day, but they told me, I needed not to disquiet my self, for that the King *Muley Arxid* having learnt, in what manner Persons should be received, when they came from so great a Monarch as the King of *France*, would not fail in any thing; that at the end of three dayes he would give me Audience, and that I might promise my self all satisfaction imaginable, as to my business.

For certain this discourse was pleasing enough to me, since I perceived the particular esteem which they had for our Invincible Monarch

To the King of Tafletta. 61

Monarch, the reputation of whose valour makes him known in the most remote and most barbarous Countreys : But the impatience which is natural to the *French Nation*, made me suffer discontent amidst so many testimonies of Friendship, and such multiplicity of Caresses, by the desire I had of seeing the King *Muley Arxid*, and knowing what would be the success of our voyage ; although all appearances made me conjecture, that it could not but be most advantageous. It being then very late, *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalasis* wished us a good night, and departed, leaving us to take a little repose : but we had scarce closed our Eyes to sleep, ere we heard at the door our Friend *Mahamet Altib*, with four *Negroes*, who brought with them two Basons, in each of which was roasted Mutton all entire, with Bread laid round about it.

Jacob Pariente, and *Isa Ben Abdou*, who stirred not from us, told us, that we must eat, or at least seem so to do ; therefore raising my self up, more oppressed with sleep than hunger, we took some morsels of this meat, which I may confidently affirm was the most excellent and of the most savoury relish that I have ever tasted : And after I had

had protested to *Altib*, that we had done this onely out of complacence to him, I pray'd him to consider that we had more need of rest, than any thing else.

The next morning, being the twenty fiveth of April, *Cheq Amar* was at our door by five a clock, to bid me good morrow; I had no sooner opened to him, but he perceived my trouble, and asked me the cause of it. I told him, that notwithstanding all these pleasures, which were sufficient to charme the greatest grief, I suffered nevertheless an intolerable pain, by the impatience I had of seeing the king *Muley Axid*, and that it was from hence I expected an entire satisfaction of all my voyage, that he would oblige me in using his utmost endeavours for advancing this happy day, which could onely bring comfort to my disquiet.

This motion was entertained with good fortune, that *Cheq Amar* having with infinite arguments reassured me of his friendship, as also of the kings, and kindly embraced me, went straight to the king, who immediately asked him, if he had seen me, and how I did: to which *Cheq Amar* replied, that he just now came from me, and that I seemed more melauncholly than ordinarily.

used to be. The King then asked him, if he could guess at the cause, and bad him take care to divertise me. But *Cheq Amar*, who had sworn by his Head that he would serve me, said to him, Sir, it will be needless, for Captain *Roland Frejus* is as much in love with your Majesty, as a Gallant that is very passionate of his Mistress, and cannot have any contentment but in her sight, and to whom all other things are altogether indifferent; 'tis for this reason, that the greatest pleasure you can do him, is rather to give him the satisfaction he desires, which will be the welcomest Newes; and that the happiest day to him, wherein You shall give him leave to wait on You.

Although the King *Muley Arxid* would not consent to this, the discourse nevertheless was not unpleasing to him: And notwithstanding he had seen me pass by his Castle, when I made my entrance into the City, yet had he a mind that *Cheq Amar* should give him a Character of me; which was performed by him with a great deal of joy, as having so favourable an occasion offered of serving his Friend. He then told him, that he had never seen a Person of so great a resolution as I was; for that so soon as I had received
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His Majesties Letter, beyond his expectation I came on Shore, without demanding Hostages; and having told me upon the Road, that I had a good courage, that durst throw my self into their hands without any precaution: I had answered him, how that with the true *Moors*, there was no need to fear, when they had given their word, that I would not onely trust them with my person, but with all I had in the world; and that by the dealings I had had with them in the *Levant* and in *Barbary*, I knew in what manner I must live with them, and therefore I had no great difficulty to do what I had done; likewise that I promised my self, by the help of God, a happy success of my voyage, since it was in all respects so advantageous as well to the King, by the amity of so great a Monarch as ours, as to the Subjects, by reason of the Commerce which would be established betwixt one and the other. In so much that there was nothing but his agreement to all that I hoped for, which could draw me from this melancholly, that the sooner he himself could confirm it to me by his mouth, would be the better for me. To which the King answered, *Mhale*, that is to say, *with all my heart*; wherefore the next morning

morning he appointed to give me audience.

So soon as *Cheq Amar* had heard this, he kissed the Kings head in token of his gratitude ; and after the King had asked him some other things, of which he gave him an account, he came to find me, and told me I would rejoyce to know that I should have my Audience next morning to my content, relating to me all that I have now been telling you ; which I answered with my thanks, and presented him with some Boxes of Con-serves, Confects, and a Bottle of *Aqua mi-rabilis*.

In the mean time *Altib*, who had order to cause meat to be brought us thrice a day; came, as he had done in the morning, with a great Bason after the usual manner filled with several sorts of meats : which made *Cheq A-mar* take his leave of me, to let me eat my Dinner in quiet without disturbance, and embracing me, he bad me, *Coul, Coul*, that is to say, eat, eat.

We dined very well with our usual Fare : but I began more than ever to think on the day of my Audience, and on the Discourse which I should make in *Spanish* ; in regard *Jacob Pariente* my Interpreter, could not speak nor understand any *French*. During
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these considerations, came a *Moor*, to know if *Jacob Pariente* was within, and to acquaint him that *Cheq Deagbal*, Governour of *Fez*, would come to pay his civilities to me: which *Pariente* having told me, I answered, that he intended me a great Honour, that as yet I had not seen the King, otherwise I would not have suffered him to be before hand with me, but would my self have prevented him.

This *Moor* going but just out, to give his Master an account of his Message, who was not far off, quickly returned to tell me, that he was at the door himself; insomuch that I had scarce the leisure to get over the threshold of the house with *Pariente*, ere I saw my self in the armes of *Cheq Deagbal*, embraced so straightly, and with so much friendship and love, that I was much surprized at it.

Having brought him into the house, and commanded some Cushions to be presented to him, He first sate down on the ground, and I after him, upon two Carpets, that were spread on the floor; where he beginning the discourse, told me, that the report which was spread abroad of my arrival in that Countrey, had obliged him to come from *Fez* the Old, whereof he was Governour, to know
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the truth of it, that the Inhabitants had expected the news with much impatience, and that so soon as I had entred the City-gates, he had dispatched away an *Express*, to assure them that he had seen me ; and likewise that at his leaving me he purposed to send yet again another *Moor* to let them further know, that he had spoken with, and embraced me ; that King *Muley Arxid* was happy in having the friendship of so great a Monarch as the King of *France* : and that this, together with his great valour, and prudent conduct, was sufficient to make him Master of all the country. I was not mute, and wanted not for matter to enlarge upon, in so spacious a field: And to make him more sensible of the power and greatness of our Monarch, I told him that the King *Muley Arxid*, seconded and assisted by the arme of the King of *France*, would be able to engage in any enterprize, and nothing would be difficult to him ; that he needed not stay long to see the effects of it, if there were occasion, and that I was almost dead with impatience, untill I was dispatched away back again, that I might publish through all *Europe* the Grandeur and Magnificence of King *Muley Arxid*, and that I had now Subject enough to swear by his Head.

This free way of speaking, which is very acceptable to the *Moors*, infinitely pleased (*Cheq Deaghal*; who in conclusion of our conference made me a thousand protestations of his friendship: and knowing that with these people, our hands should be always ready to give, I made a sign to bring me some Boxes of Sweet-meats, Brasil Tobacco, Tweezers, and Knives, which I with my own hand presented to him; he was surprized at my Generosity, and in receiving them he professed that he took them, to the end he might be in arrears to me, that he would keep them all his life for a remembrance of me, and that if his good fortune should permit him to see me at *Fez*, he would witness by real effects the sense which he should ever have of my Civilities. After this he stayed about an hour with me, and if he had not been sent for by the King, he had tarried yet longer: for it seemed it was with trouble that he bad me farewell, and with much affection assured me of his readiness to serve me.

He was no sooner gone, but *Cheq Amar*, and *Cheq Abdalasis*, came to see me, and found such a throng of *Moors* in the Court, that they were astonished at the sight, and therefore chid those *Negroes*, the Kings Servants,

vants, which we had alwayes ready at the door to wait upon us ; who to excuse themselves, told them, that unless they should use violence, it was impossible to hinder the Croud from entring in. Wherefore *Cheq Amar* spake to them, onely saying, *Amichi hauroube*, which is to say, *Farewell, be gone*, when immediately they every one made hast to be going out ; so respectful are they to their *Cheqs*, and obedient to all their Commands.

All this Rabble being marched off, *Cheq Amar* and *Cheq Abdalasis* invited me out for my recreation, to take the Air, and make the time seem less tedious till morning ; but I told them, that all I could see was not sufficient to afford me any divertisement, that I should have leisure enough for that afterwards, when I had made my Complement, and paid my Devoires to the King *Muley Arxid* : wherefore they again assured me, I should have Audience the next day without fail, although they knew not whether or no it would be in the morning, or afternoon, that I should not however distrust the word of their Prince, nor at it seem any more disquieted : but these reasons could not hinder me from passing the following night very ill, at
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the uncertainty of the success of my negotiation.

The next morning, being the twenty eighth of *April*, I staid not in bed till day-light, knowing that the *Moors* are early Risers, and fearing they would come to call us, I caused all my Retinue to get up and dress themselves: we were no sooner ready, but *Cheq Amar* according to his custome came to give me the good Morrow, and seeing me quite dressed, “ I will lay a wager (said he) thou ‘ hast not slept all this night, through the impatience thou hadst of seeing the day, which ‘ at last is come, and thou shalt now have ‘ what thou hast so much wished for.

The Curiosity which King *Muley Arxid* had, of informing himself every day whether or no we had eaten well, having obliged him to ask, it the foregoing night of *Mahamet Altib* his Steward, and he telling him, no; the King believed that the Meat had not been dressed well to our Pallar, and therefore commanded we should have brought us in the morning seven fat Sheep, two great vessels of Butter, two of Honey, and two of sweet Oyl, with a Purse of *Blanquilles*, though they brought us but three hundred and forty. So that I received the Present, being

ing in company with *Cheq Amar* ; and at the same time I caused to be given to *Mahamet Altib* the summe of six and thirty *Liners* in twelve *Piasters*, which was done in view of the twelve *Moors*, who had helped to bring the Present, whom I also rewarded : and I returned my thanks to his Majesty at the same instant by *Cheq Amar*, who posted to the King, to acquaint him with what pleasure I received all that had been sent me, and with how much liberality I had gratified them who brought it to me.

Notwithstanding all this, they failed not the same day at eight a clock in the morning, and again at two in the afternoon, to bring more good Cheer wherewithall to feast us, with as much superfluity and abundance as they were accustomed ; and yet one thing was very troublesome and unpleasant to us, which, for whilst we were eating, as also between Meals, we could never be free from the sight and company of great numbers of intruding Guests, who came to admire our fashion and manner of eating, I having caused to be brought with me Silver-spoons and Forks for our use, also Knives, Table-linnen, and Cups, which the *Moors* are altogether unacquainted with ; who use no other thing

in eating then their hands onely, ordering their Meat, when dressed, to be all exactly cut into morsels: wherefore at every meal time, if the *Negroes* that attended us had not hindered the Croud from thrusting in amongst us, we should scarce have been able to have found room enough to sit down in.

We were no sooner risen from dinner, but *Cheq Amar* came to give us notice, that at five a clock in the afternoon he was commanded from the King *Muley Arxid* his Master, to attend me to the Castle, who would be there ready to receive me; that I should get all things in order, which I purposed to carry with me, lest I should make them stay for me: So that as soon as he was gone (having first presented him with some Boxes of Sweet-meats) I ordered my Servants to put up into a Trunk all the Curiosities, which I had to present to the King *Muley Arxid*; and as for those things which I could not make to go in, I caused them to be set apart to be carried by his *Negroes*.

Cheq Amar failed not to come to conduct me to the Castle, at the hour which had been commanded him, and brought with him *Cheq Abdalasis*, and three or four of his friends, together with thirty *Negroes* of the King's Guard

Guard, to make way for us : for the news which had been blazed abroad of our arrival, and of the day wherein the King *Muley Arxid* was to give us Audience, drew such a world of people from all parts into *Teza*, that they assured me the like numbers had never been known there before ; insomuch that it was believed the whole Countrey was come to see us.

We departed then from our Lodging at five a clock in the afternoon, on Wednesdaiy the eight and twentieth of *April*, in this order. Ten *Negroes* marched before to clear the way for us ; whom the four *Moors*, friends of *Cheq Amar*, followed, and I after them, having *Cheq Amar* on my right hand, *Cheq Abdalasis* on my leit, and five *Negroes* on each side. Behind us came the *Sieur Delada*, and *De Lastre*, and next to them followed the *Sieurs Bosse* and *Vincent David* ; and in the rear, all our Servants, and the *Blacks* that attended us, as well those who carried the Trunk of Knacks, the Muskets, Pistols, and other things, of which I designed to make my Present ; as those others, who with Clubs, and other weapons in their hands, staved off the Croud of People, that thronged us in such a manner on all sides,

sides, that although we purposely struck in to a back way to avoid them, yet were we forced to be above an hour, in going little more than a mile, it being so far from our house to the Castle.

When we were gotten about half way, we could see nothing but Tents and Pavilions from thence to the Castle, all of them of different fashions, and each having a Standard or Banner raised up on the top of it, with their several distinctions in diverse colours wrought on them, but the latter still surpassing the former in beauty. All the Chiefs stood at the entrance of their tents, holding their Launces ready in their hands, and each of them five and twenty or thirty Persons or Officers by their sides : who, as we passed by, all shouted out, saying, *Salimha*, that is to say, *God save you*. Being come to the Castle-gate, it was impossible but we should find all manner of favour and respect, as well in regard the King himself had given order for our admittance ; as also that *Cheq Amar* had thrust some pieces of money into the Porters hand, who though he seemed to be surpris'd at it, yet had more wit than to refuse them.

The Castle standing upon an hill, we could

see

See at our going in at the Gate a large Plain, into which we had a most pleasant prospect, as far as we could discern, though it was much obstructed by the vast number of Tents and Pavilions which were there; as also by the great multitudes of people: and to passe through these we had yet five hundred paces further, having all along on our left hand a Wall, against which as also on the other side were the Souldiers placed in their ranks, through the midst of whom we went in the same manner as we had done before.

We being come to the corner of the wall, were to turn quite upon our left hand, having left the Plain on our right, & in our way we saw eight pieces of Field-Cannon mounted, four of which were planted towards the gate of the Castle, two towards the Castle, and the other two towards the Plain on the East-side.

We had not gone above a hundred paces still forward through this vast Croud of people, e're we came to the Portal of a very great Court, opposite to which, a hundred paces from us, were three large Arches or Niches; and in the middlemost, which is that right against the Portal, was *Muley Arxid* seated upon a Throne, raised about a Foot from

from the ground, and on the top of this Throne over the four corners were four Eagles heads of Silver, curiously made ; and to the two hindermost was fastned a rich Canopy of State.

The great throng of people which staid waiting in the Court to see us, (so soon as we entred) turned their heads to look upon us ; and I being just within the Portal, and seeing that *Muley Arxid* had not yet espied us, for he was talking to two *Morabites* (or Priests) who were standing on his left hand, I made a stop, untill he had turned about, and casting his Eyes this way, had perceived me looking very earnestly upon me.

I at that instant taking my Hat in my hand, and bowing down, made him a profound reverence ; and after that, walking to the middle of the Court, carrying all this while my Hat in my hand, I made another very low Bow ; and being advanced to within ten paces of the King *Muley Arxid*, who was still in this little Amphitheatre, and seated in his Throne : After I had saluted him, he looking stedfastly and pleasingly upon me , said to me , speaking in the *Arabique* Tongue, *Thou art welcome, I confirm the word to thee, which I gave thee in my*
Letter.

To the King of Tafletta: 77

*Letter. I make thee Master of all my Coun-
try, and assure thee, that thou shalt not de-
part from hence without all manner of satis-
faction and advantage.*

These were the very words which *Jacob
Pariextè*, my Interpreter, explained in *Spa-
nish*; for which I expressed my acknowledg-
ment and thankfulness, by a profound reve-
rence, and began my discourse in these terms.

*Most Illustrious and Magnificent
XERIF, (or Emperour.)*

*By order from the King of France,
my Prince, and Master, I come to ja-
lute Your Majesty, and to assure You in
his behalf, that He earnestly desires
Your Amity, having commanded me to
make Offer to Your Majesty, of whatsoe-
ver You shall have need of in His King-
dom. And to the end Your Majesty
may give credit to that which I have the
Honour to say to You; He charged me
to deliver this Letter, which I present
to You, and shall attend for the Answer
which Your Majesty shall please to make
to*

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to it. In the mean time I account my self the most happy of all his Subjects, in having been chosen by my Prince, to such an Honourable Employment, and in being the first bringer into France the Newes of so favourable a Reception, and of so many Honours and Caresses which Your Majesty in your Royal bounty hath done me; and can do no lesse than pray to God, that He would give You (most Illustrious and Magnificent Xerif) a long and happy Life, with the accomplishment of all Your desires, and to me the Quality and advantage of

Your most Humble, most Obedient,
and most obliged Servant.

I turned my self about (so soon as I had thus concluded) to the *Sieur Delada*, who was neer me, and he having given me the Letter of our great Monarch, I kissed it, and laid it upon my Head, after the manner of the *Turks*; & being advanced up as far as the Amphitheatre, I presented it to *Cheq Amar*,
and

To the King of Tafiletta. 79

and he having received it, did as I had done, and presented it to the King *Muley Arxid*, who opened it with a smiling countenance, which testified the joy he had to receive this precious pledg of Friendship, from so mighty a King as ours: insomuch that all the Spectators, whose numbers were incredible, easily perceived the contentment of this Great Conquerour; but it was yet greater, when he had done reading it, after that I was gone, as you your selves may judg by the Contents of the Letter, which were these.

To the most Illustrious and Magnificent
XERIF, MULEY ARXID.

Most Illustrious and Magnificent Xerif: The favourable Entertainment which We hear that those are wont to receive, who have the Honour to come near Your Person, makes Us hope that You will with some satisfaction receive the Sieur Roland Frejus, whom We send with this Letter, to assure You that We desire Your Amity: We have given him in charge to offer unto You what e-
ver

ver may be serviceable to You within Our Realm, and likewise to propose unto You several other things, particularly the establishment of a Trade between Our Subjects : for the effecting whereof We have granted licence to Michael and Roland Frejus , to constitute a Society of the Principal persons of Our Kingdom, whose interests We recommend to You ; and We assure You, that We shall on Our part be very glad to express the particular Esteem which We have for Your person, and merit, which being the design of this present Affair, We pray God to encrease Your renown, and to grant You an happy end to what You undertake.

Dated at Paris the
19. of Novemb.
1665.

LEWIS.

If the newes of my coming and arrival at *Teza* made a great noise, the reading of this Letter, which King *Muley Arxid* caused to be done in publick, occasioned a much greater, so that there was nothing to be heard but *Long live King MULEY ARXID, and his friend LEWIS, the Potent King of France.* This was first known within the Town of New *Fez*, and caused thereupon the *Alcaid* or Governour to think of securing his head by retiring himself, well knowing, that he could not stand against the force of King *Muley Arxid*, to whom now all things gave way, after the encouragement which he had now received by offers of Alliance from the King of *France*.

The Discourse, which I made in *Spanish*, to the end that *Jacob Pariente* mine Interpreter might understand it, was rendered word for word into *A-abick*; and whilst *Jacob Pariente* repeated it, I observed much satisfaction in the countenance of King *Muley Arxid*, as likewise in that of the *Morabites*, who, as I said, sat by him crosse-legg'd on a large Carpet spread on the Ground.

Although the King very well understood the interpretation of my Discourse given by *Jacob Pariente*, nevertheless, as a piece of

State, *Cheq Amzar* standing on the right hand of the King, repeated unto him the words one after another distinctly; whereupon King *Muley Arxid* expressed his satisfaction by his Answer as followeth.

I am much obliged to the King of France your Master; there is nothing which he may not promise himself which is in my power to perform, I will return an Answer to his Letter, and you shall receive content: in the meanwhile take care to refresh your self, and be not disquieted at any thing.

Whereunto I answered, that I had now no reason to be disquieted, since there was nothing left me to desire, except that I might the sooner return, to publish to all *Europe* the Generosity of so mighty a Monarch. Hereupon he ask'd me, what I thought of the Countrey, and the People, and whether I had met with any thing which gave me any disturbance in my Journey, and if according to his Order I had been received with that kindness and friendship which I might expect. I replied, that it had been all along so great, that I could not but admire it, and that I was impatient to give a relation thereof to my Friend the *Sieur Royer*, whom I had left embarked at the Port of *Albonzema*; that

that I was a little concern'd for, and apprehensive of his condition, since that having left him in a place unpeopled, and having no defence within the Port, those who envied our happiness and settlement, might easily contrive some design against us; and that there was nothing hindered me from betaking my self thither, but the expectation of receiving his Commands. *Well (said he) we will provide all things, and will together with you lay down that method, which shall be necessary for the accomplishing of what ought to be performed.*

At length he ask'd me, if I could procure him from the *Christians* any Linnen and Wollen Cloath, and some other Commodities: whereunto I answered, that there was no need of any thing but to express his desires, and I would my self take care to see them satisfied. *Well (said he) before your return I shall have subdued Gayland, that Rebel against my Puissance, to morrow we will have another conference, in the mean while you may enjoy your self.*

At the conclusion of this Discourse, I took my leave of him with a profound Reverence, and forthwith *Cheq Amar* came down to accompany me, and to reconduſt me after

the same manner that he had brought me thither.

Those who brought thither the Chest, and the other Presents which we had prepared for the King, were not admitted within the Gate of the great Court, but expected there to receive our Orders: so that after we were past this Gate, *Cheq Amar* took them into his Charge, and went to present them all unto the King, with whom he staid at least half an hour: for the King, after he had received the Key from him, caused the Chest to be opened in his presence, and having turn'd over what was in it, he pitch'd upon four Rosaries of Coral, and a dozen pair of Bracelets of small Pearl, and also six Necklaces, which I bought when I came from *Barcelona*; which he the more esteemed, because they would serve for the use of his four Wives, for he had no more at that time, but they say he hath now a *Seraglio*, like the Grand Seignour's at *Constantinople*.

The King perceiving that *Cheq Amar* had quitted us, to attend the Ceremony of bringing in these Presents, made a sign to him to return to us again. While he was absent, I entertained my self with a wonderful prospect towards a large verdant Plain, extending

ding it self from North-North-East unto the South ; and about eight or ten Leagues distant I discovered that vast mountain *Atlas*, covered with Snow almost half its descent. I could not any further enlarge my prospect, because my sight was terminated by a large Wall, which compassed about the Hill whereon stood the Castle. In this Plain there were pitched more than an hundred Tents and Pavilions, with a prodigious number of men, which were all of the King's Guard : I could not for a long time forbear to admire these things, and my Curiosity was renewed upon the return of *Cheq Amar*, who embracing me, told me that the King was much satisfied with my Present, and had commanded him to return me Thanks. ; but I excusing my self, told him, that Kings and persons of his Generosity, had regard to the good will of the Donour, rather than to the Present ; and if it should please God to bring me back safe into *France*, I shou'd acquit my self better by the acknowledgment which I should make of his Favours, since we can present nothing to Great persons which will not come much short of their worth, but I should hereby have the satisfaction of being accounted not ungrateful : Whereupon he replied,
Go,

‘Go, you are too obliging, and without
‘doubt your manner of behaviour in all
‘your actions, and especially in giving, is
‘worthy of a special consideration, the Ge-
‘nerosity whereof the King hath taken sin-
‘gular notice of, and intends not to be wan-
‘ting in the return of his Favours.

I should be here too blame, if I did not give an account of the Person of this Great King, although the Report of his Victories joyn’d to what I have already related, argues that it must needs be believed, that I shall want words to set forth a man, whose valour doth so far exalt him above what he already is, that if it were possible to find any other Prince who might be thought worthy to share the Title of the Invincible Conquerour with the Monarch of *France*, it would be this man without doubt; after the dangers whereunto he hath exposed himself, from which he returneth with the same pleasantness and good meen, as if he came from a Ball or Feast. It is certain that his Generosity, in rewarding the least valiant action in his Soldiers, serveth him for a Buckler, and that every one who hath any sense of honour, puts himself forward to fight in his presence, that he may be an Eye-witness of their behaviour:
and

and he being alwayes at the head of his men, he that would have him a Spectator of his valour, must be sure to be with the foremost ; so that his Prowess being back'd by that of his Souldiers, makes its way through all that it attempts, and nothing is able to stand before him. But not to lessen his Glory by the slender commendations which I give him, I shall reassume my discourse : He is aged about forty four years, of a middle stature, big made, which nevertheless is no hinderance to his activity in any thing ; he has a very handsome head, and large forehead, with a Countenance very comely and agreeable, which surprizes all that see him, and disposes them to love him at the first sight, but yet much more when he is better known to them by his Actions and Generosity. His Visage as well as Person is *mulato*, (that is to say, blackish) but yet not with any thing of uncomeliness. His Father, King of Tafiletta, who was white like one of us, begat him of a woman that was black, but very well shap'd, whose beauty invited him to take her to his bed ; and having none but this Son by her, he loved him more entirely than those which he had by his other Wives, as if he had presaged that his valour would here-

after survive in this his Off-spring, and that he should thereby recover the Kingdoms of *Tafletta*, *Fez*, and *Marocco*, all which had formerly been in his possession. One might discover in his countenance a warlick and natural aversion from all slothfulness, and an inclination severely to punish the miscarriages thereof; which is the reason that all his people are very punctual in observing his Commands. His Eyes are black, large and sparkling, and are the Glass wherein you may discover the Generosity of his Heart, and you may therein very easily discern either his joy or sorrow; his Mouth, wherewith he speaks pleasantly at all times, unlesse when he pronounceth sentence against Criminals, draws admiration from all that hear him: His Beard, which is of a dark Chesnut colour, and already inclining to be gray, sets him off with an excellent grace, he wears it long, and cut round: his triumphant Hands, as well as his Body, are alwayes in action though he sits, for turning himself up and down to those to whom he speaks, he always accompanies his Speech with some gestures. His *Turkish* habit is no hinderance to his warlike meen: in short, there is nothing about him, but what is so taking and admirable,

ble, that one must needs say, he is a most accomplish'd person, one of Nature's Favourites, and the chiefest of Fortune's; one that hath a protection from Heaven, although dissenting from us in Religion, God making use of his valour to secure the Christians from the Piracies and incursions which the *Cor-sairs* of *Algier*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoly*, make daily upon us; which he will easily do, when once he hath made himself Master of the Coast of *Barbary*, which doth all of it already tremble at the approach of his Armies. To tell you the truth, I was very much pleased with the presence of this Prince, and with that which I am going to relate to you, which *Cheq Amar* discovered by the joy of my countenance, as soon as he returned to me, who told me, "It was very easie to discover my present satisfaction, which would be much increased by the private Audience which the King intended to grant me, wherein he purposed to unbosom himself in relation to all things which I could desire, intreating me, not to think of any thing for the future, but of enjoying my self, which would be a means of his doing the like. And after we had embraced one another, we returned to our house in the same order

order as we came thither, and with the same croud of people, who could not be satisfied with the first sight.

The morning following, being Thursday the twenty ninth of *April*, about six of the Clock, *Mahomet Altib* came to me from the King's appartement, to bring me two Mattons, 397 Summer-pears, commanding the *Blacks* that they should constantly attend us, to fetch what we had need of from the Pallace, which was the onely use we made of them, because our own Servants dressed our meat: I rewarded him with six* *Piaftres*, for which he gave me thanks.

I received a visit from *Aaron Carsinet* a Jew the King's Gold-smith, a great friend of *Jacob Pariente's*, who told me, that yesterday in the Evening *Muley Arail* asked him, if he thought that we would settle our selves in his Countrey, and that he had been told, that we intended onely to freight our Ship again, after we should have sold off our Commodities, and so return; whereunto he answered, "My Lord I can scarcely believe, but that there is something more designed by this Voyage; You see what course this

* A Turkish coin to the value of 4 shillings *sterling*.

To the King of Tafiletta. 91

'Captain *Roland* takes, nor do I think that
'he would have engaged himself so far, if he
'had not some inclination to do what they
'report; and I dare venture my head, that if
'You afford him what is necessary for his
'purpose, You will find some advantageous
'effects of his coming. To which the King,
you say well, We will to morrow consider of
what is most needful. Whereupon I gave
Aaron Carsinet a Piece, and desired him that
he would continue to assist me with his ad-
vice, and to do me what good offices he could
with the King, when ever he had opportuni-
ty, he having an easie access to him, and his
ear very much; which he promised me that
he would.

Cheq Amar came often to visit me, and
confirmed what *Aaron Carsinet* had told me;
I seemed to know nothing of it before, but
told him, that I could not think my self so
happy as that the King should give any cre-
dit to it, but I could not but promise my self
that if there were need of any caution, he
would give it me. Whereupon he answered,
'There is no need that you should question
'that, for I have sworn by my head that your
'voyage was in order to a settlement here,
'and assure your self that we will to morrow
in

‘in our private Audience have granted unto
 ‘us whatsoever you can wish , for it is my
 ‘concern rather than yours, and since I have
 ‘promised you what credit I have in this
 ‘countrey, you may reckon it as your own
 already. Then embracing and kissing one
 another, he retired, and our Servants dispatch-
 ed to make ready for dinner.

It was almost noon when we arose from
 Table, many people standing by who came
 to see us eat meat : after *Jacob Pariente* had
 dined, there came to him a *Jew*, to let him
 know, that *Cheq Arras*, the Father in law
 of *Muley Arxid*, desired to speak with him;
 wherewith not acquainting me, he came to
 me and desired a Box of Sweet-meats, and a
 few Plums, and told me he would be back in
 a moment, nevertheless he staid a considera-
 ble time : for he must needs relate to *Cheq*
Arras the design of our voyage, and that we
 came with an intent to make our address un-
 to him, which must needs much afflict him;
 for he might at our arrival have as easily en-
 thron’d himself, as his Son in law *Muley Ar-*
xid had done since : but we were the less
 concern’d for him, because he was treated
 very honourably.

Jacob Pariente returning, told me, that he
 was

was commanded by *Cheq Arras* to salute me in his name, and to let me know that he return'd me thanks for my Present, and withall to assure me, that if at any time there were occasion, he would lay down his life for mine, that he had a great deal of pleasure in seeing me pass, and that he desir'd nothing more than to be in a condition to serve me. This discourse much surpris'd me, and caus'd me to tell *Jacob Pariente*, that I much wonder'd at his discretion and conduct, to hold conference with one whom *Muley Arxid* kept prisoner: but he told me, I was mistaken, that he had indeed about one hundred men neer his person. but they are onely to attend and guard him; and thereupon smiling, Do you think (said he) that I was so sottish, as to do this of my self? have I not others here to fear as well as you? especially the *Jews*, who are all of them my sworn Enemies: so that imagining that I should be put upon this business, I obtained the King's leave for it, and have done nothing but by his advice and consent; and as he himself doth much esteem *Cheq Arras*, so I am confident that he is well pleas'd with any man that shews a respect to his person.

After this discourse, upon the service
which

which he offered me by *Jacob Pariente*, I thought my self obliged to make him some return, and thereupon presenting him with four Boxes of Sweet-meats, and as many of Plums, with some Knives and Sheaths, I gave him thanks for his offers, and let him know by *Pariente*, that I should be very glad of an opportunity to shew him the respect which I owed him, and to express the esteem which I had for him by word of mouth; which *Cheq Arras* received with so much joy, that he charged him to tell me, that he would employ all his interest with the King on my behalf.

After *Pariente's* return we supped, and *Cheq Amar* promising daily to divert me, we went out with our Gentlemen to take a Walk with him, and that we might be free from the throng of people which used to follow us, we went upon the Ramparts of the Town which lay South-East from us, and about half a mile distant. We went through the Garden belonging to our House; and after we had cross'd five or six others we came to an high place, which was about three hundred paces over made hollow, and vaulted over, which having three or four avenues serves for a retreat for the *Moors* and *Ara-*

biani

lians, who when they perceived us, cried out all at once, *Salimba*, which made as terrible a noise as if they had discharged a piece of Ordinance to salute us. A little further from hence we went up to the Wallis, which were broad enough for four to walk a breast on, besides which there was a Parapet, three foot high above the Wall, and two Foot thick.

The City of *Tessa* is, as I told you, seated on a little Hill, which is undiscernable on the North-side, but South-ward it is much different: for all along on that side of the Town it is very steep, and the access difficult, at the foot of it runs a little River very full of Fish, from whence we saw three or four Asses come laden, and sent some of our company to exchange some of our Summer-pears for their fruit.

From these Ramparts we could discover the fine rising Hills and the Plains covered with Grass, which compassed us on every side, which prospect was so pleasing that it charmed our Senses; and that which made it more delightful, was the comparing them with Mount *Atlas*, which is alwayes covered with Snow on the upper half. South-East we discovered the Road that leads to *Fez*, which is two dayes Journey from *Tessa*.

21, and this was our divertissement, till the Night constrained us to return home.

None of the former nights seemed to me so long as this, in which I expected with some impatience the approach of the next day, being Friday the 30 of *April*, that I might receive from the King's mouth the directions which I expected for the manner of my settling and trading in his Countrey; and although he had assured me in general, that I might command any thing, yet had I drawn up some Articles to propose to him, that we might come to an agreement about what should be necessary. *Cheq Amar* coming to bid me good morrow, I ask'd him if he came to call me to the Treaty? he told me, no, for that would not be till about four of the clock afternoon, at which time we should have a private and a free conference; in the mean while, tell me (said he,) did you not, when you walk'd last night upon the walls, take a great deal of pleasure in viewing the good countrey 'round about? yes, replied I, but I should like it much better, if it were cultivated and manured after the manner of *France*, and that will be the great advantage which you may hope for from a communication with the *French*, that they will teach you the Art
of

of uniting pleasure with profit, who by their great industry have learn'd the Art of making things, in themselves inconsiderable, to prove vastly advantageous. Whereunto he answered : You say truth ; but since men generally loving idleness, if your countrymen were placed in a Land, that without labour and pains would afford them all the necessities for life, it is probable that they would abate much of their industry and diligence. I agree with you, replied I, that if we were born onely for our selves, there would be less need of so much care, but because we are concern'd likewise for the interest of others, we ought to endeavour something that may be profitable to our countrey, and useful to posterity. Our conference had been longer, if they had not advertised us, that it was time to dine : for *Mahomet Altib* came to me from the King, and presented me with two Muttons with 377 Summer-pears, telling me that I should not fail of a private Audience after Dinner, in acknowledgment of which kindness I gave him 16 *Piastras*, which amount to 48 French *Livres*.

Although the morning had been very clear and calme, yet about Noon the Air be-

gan to be troubled, and a Western wind blew with such violence, that we began to doubt lest some mischief might befall us; nevertheless *Cbeq Amar* came to me about five of the clock to call me forth, with whom I went, accompanied onely with the *Sieur Dolada*, and *Pariente*: when we were neer the Castle, it began to rain so violently, that we were forc'd to take shelter in *Cbeq Amar*'s house, where his Brother in law and his Kindred came to see me, and shewed me a great deal of respect. We continued there till seven of the clock, all which time it rained without any intermission: but when it ceased, we sent to the Castle, to know if we might see the King, but the Messenger returning brought with him the *Sieur Desarves* of *Bayon*, who told me that the King indeed had expected me, but there being some company with him at present, he had sent him to assure me, that on the morrow we should not fail to be dispatch'd, and that he had given him leave to embarque with us: wheredupon I offered him not onely his passage, but likewise Money for his necessities; but he told me, he desired onely to be set on shore in *Spain*, from whence he intended to

go to seek his Masters, Mr. Joly, and Mr. Petit, whom he expected to find at Cadix.

The Night seem'd to me very tedious and troublesome, and to presage what at that time happened to the *Sieur Royer*, and our Ship; but as if it had been designed that a small inconvenience should be the occasion of greater benefits, the assault made upon our Bark by a vessel of *Algier*, which came for shelter into the *sanct Haven*, made the King sensible that there was need of some Block-houses to be built for the defence of the Port, and the security of Trade, so that it is very probable that he will give leave to do what is necessary for that purpose.

On Saturday the first of *May*, about ten in the morning, *Cheq Amar* came to me, and brought me a Letter from *Muley Arxid* to the King of *France*, and told me, that his King had commanded to take care that we should be provided with all things necessary, assuring us that he had made us Masters of his whole Dominions, and that we might make our abode there, and buy and sell what we pleased. He sent me a parcel of Dates by his *Blacks*, and ordered them to give me twenty Beefs; I desired thereupon to be ad-

mitted to his presence, that I might have the opportunity of returning my Thanks, but *Cheq Amar* told me it was not necessary, and that we might depart without it. I was a little concern'd at this procedure, and while I was speaking to *Jacob Pariente* about it, (who seem'd to wonder at it no less than I my self did;) *Carfenay*, a Jew, the King's Almoner, came to call *Pariente*, to whom the King declar'd his mind, and told him, that he should take it very kindly if I would bring him some Powder, Lances, Swords, Linnen and Woollen Cloath, assuring us, that we should have what price we pleased for our Commodities, and that we might be for ever secure of his friendship; so that having now nothing more to do, as soon as *Jacob Pariente* return'd, we took horse.

Their manner of speaking is with a great deal of plainness and sincerity, nor must we expect any eloquence from them in their discourse, or choice of words; but they are very constant to what they promise, and you may count it as secure as if you had it already in possession. The Letter, which was sent from *Muley Arxid* unto our King, was as followeth.

Glory

Glory be unto God, then whom there is
no other Conquerer.

From MULEY ARXID the
Servant of God, by whom he conquere-
th, Lord of the Professors of the
Truth, the Champion in the Service of
the Lord of the World,

To the most Puissant Christian Prince
LEWIS, Peace unto him that
followeth the Truth.

After we had received your Letter,
and understood by it that You desired a
free Trade might be granted to your
Subjects into our Countrey, We give
unto such as are already come hither,
and to such as shall hereafter come in
their names, the assurance of that liberty,
and of a safe conduct under our Prote-
ction. Farewell.

Written by the permission of him, whom God
preserve with prosperity and success,

THE SECRETARY.

After the receipt hereof, we took horse about noon, and came at seven in the evening to a place called *Zanvia*, where we intended to lye that night. We were met by the Governour of the place, who came forth from a large Grott, and a great retinue with him, into which he conducted *Cheq Amar* and our company, where we passed that night, having first well supped on Fish, and some other provisions which we brought with us.

The next day, being Sunday, we went from thence about five in the morning, and travelled till eleven, when reposing our selves for two hours on the banks of a River called *Macon*, we went on and came to *Souaquin* about seven in the Evening, where we were lodged in the Tent of a certain *Moor* called *Abdella Ben Amar*, who treated us very magnificently at the common charge. The next day we removed early from thence, and came about noon to *Facrouna*, a place which I mentioned before to be famous for an hot Spring, where we dined, and lay that night at *Tafarsy*, in the house of *Isa Ben Samuel*, a Jew, where we received many civilities from *Cheq Boulkay*, whom I mentioned before,

fore, who presented me the next day with twelve Muttons, and eight Steers, which we joyned to those which we had received by the Kings order at *Tela*. We parted from thence the next morning, which proved very cold by reason of an Eastern wind, and troublesome with the Rain; for fearing lest my Horse might through me by a slip, I alighted and walked on foot, both up and down the mountain *Teziara*, with my riding Cloak and Boots: and travelling on that manner for three hours, I found my self so tired when we came to *Beniboujacob*, that I could go no further, though we intended that night to have reach'd *Nacor*, and to have been the next day with Monsieur *Royer*, whom I very much desired to see again, and to give him a relation of what had happened since we parted. But I was surprized when I saw *Cbeq Amar*, (who went before us) who, as likewise the rest of the company that was with him, seem'd to be much dejected and concerned; and asking him the reason, he told me, that on the thirtieth of the last Month, our Ship was driven out of the Harbour by another Vessel that came to attack her: but when they told me that the

vessel pursued her some considerable distance, and seemed not to get ground of her, I could not but hope that her good Sailing, and the skill of the Master and Mariners might preserve her by the assistance of God; so that I seemed to take courage, which was much otherwise then they expected, who thought that this ill News, together with the great Fatigue of our late Journey, would have rendered me very faint and dispirited. All the remaining part of the day was spent in discoursing of the flight of our Barque, and of the means which we might use to hear news of her: it was my opinion that she was gone to *Melilla*; whereupon desiring leave of *Cheq Amar* to send an horseman thither in quest of her, but he told me that he could not be long absent from the King, and must therefore prepare to return early the next morning towards the Court, advising me rather to make my address to *Cheq Abdalasis*, who was Governour of that place. This change did not a little trouble me, so that I could not but express unto *Cheq Amar* the resentment I had of our loss, but was the more satisfied, because he was called away to give his attendance on the King, unto whom I desired him
that

that he would alwayes stand our friend; to which he protested that he would serve me most affectionately upon all occasions.

In the mean while *Cheq Abdalasis* came to visit me, and after a thousand protestations of his friendship and service, he told me that he had order from the King to supply us with whatsoever we needed, and that I might freely command whatsoever we should have occasion for. Whereupon I desired him to provide me some Couriers to send to *Melilla*, and to *Pignon*, and to write to the *Alcairs* to protect our Barque if it were there already, or should hereafter come thither; which he granted forthwith. After we had taken this care, I began to provide against the worst, and consider with my self what we should do, if it pleased God that the Ship should miscarry, and resolved at length that if she return'd not within a Month, I would go to *Pignon* or *Tituan*, there to seek out some other Ship bound for *France*, intending to leave behind me Messieurs *Delada* and *de Lastre*, unto whom I gave instructions what to do in mine absence, that the King might thereby perceive that we did not intend onely to lade our selves with the commodities

modities of the Countrey for the present (as the *Jews* reported) but also to establish one for the future. By the means and advice of *Cbeq Abdalasis* I bought a house, which cost me fifty five Ducats, whereunto we betook our selves the same day that *Cbeq Amar* departed. I likewise purchased an horse for twenty three *Piasters*, whereof *Cbeq Abdalasis* gave the King notice, who commanded him to have a great care of us, and if he heard any news of our Barque to let him know it, who seem'd to be much concern'd for the loss of it.

Cbeq Amar was no sooner arrived at *Tenza*, but he was sent back again by the King to gather up all the *Moors* about *Bontoye*, who are obliged to serve him in his wars, and coming thither on the twenty fourth of *May*, he departed again on the twenty seventh with four hundred horsemen, and as many Foot, which he carried to *Muley Arxid*, who had mustered his Forces to reduce a *Morabite*, who was *Alcaid* of *Fez*, and stood out against him at present: but his good fortune still assisting him in all his Enterprises, he was not put to the trouble of a Battle; for the *Morabite* flying, the other

Alcaids

Alcaids would have set open the Gates to him, but he chose rather to enter at the breach which he had made, and continues at present absolute Master of the Town.

But that they might in the mean while be the more diligent and industrious to bring us news of our Ship, I gave it out, that whoever should bring me a Letter from Mr. *Royer*, should be rewarded with ten *Piastres*, so that there was no Sail pass'd by, but we had notice of it: And being told by a *Moor* of *Albouzema*, that a vessel coming into the Haven and discovering a *Corfair* at Anchor there, returned again in all hast, I thought that this must needs be ours; so that the next day, about three of the clock in the morning, I sent away the *Sieur Delada*, and the *Sieur Vincent David* by Moon-light, with two *Moors* to wait upon them, desiring them to make what hast they could to *Pignon*, to carry intelligence from us to them, and to bring us some from thence, doubting least through fear and misapprehension the *Sieur Royer* might forbear to return. Neither was this a vain surmise, but might have prov'd of ill consequence, if the prudence of Mr. *Royer* had not prevented it: for the *Alcaid* of
Pignon

Pignon, although he knew that we had been nobly entertained, and carested by the King, yet maliciously told the *Sieur Royer* that we were Slaves, and that the King would require a considerable Summ for our ransom.

This could not but surprize the *Sieur Royer*, but he having given a Letter to a *Moor* at *Albouzeme* to deliver to us, who told him that he saw us lately at *Boutoye* as we returned from *Teza*, gave him reason to suspect that this was a trick of the *Alcaid's*, and resolved therefore to expect an Answer to that, and to another which he wrote to me from *Pignon*.

The first Letter falling by good luck into the hands of the *Sieurs Delada* and *Vincent David*, they went with what hast they could to *Pignon*, and gave notice to the *Sieur Royer* that he might find us safe at *Albouzeme*, whereupon making all the Sail he could he arrived at *Albouzeme* the 27 of *May*, where I met him with the *Sieur Lastre*; and after I had given him an account of our Journey, and of the kind reception which we had from the King, wherewith he was very much satisfied, we took order for providing what was necessary: we determined therefore that

that our vessel should put in at *Boutoye*, and at the Port of *Bouazon*, to receive there such Commodities as were to make up her Cargo; where arriving on the 31 of *May*, *Cheq Abdalasis* and *Abdakerim* came to receive us, and on the same day we caus'd all our cloaths to be carried to *Beniboujacob*, where the *Sieur Royer* and some others went to take possession of an house which our Company hath there, whither *Cheq Abdalasis* came the next day to complement the *Sieur Royer*, and to tender him all friendship and service, both by the command of the King and upon his own particular account, and dispatched a Courier forthwith to the King, to give him notice of what had pass'd, who return'd us the assurance of his favour, and that we should never have any cause to complain.

Upon the return of our vessel, certain *Jews* who came from *Teza*, had engaged themselves to make us pay after the rate of thirty two *Piasters* for the Wax which we should buy, which was the price they bore at *Melilla* and *Pignon*, whereof *Cheq Abdalasis* advertised us, and express'd his readiness to serve us in it; but since no man could be compelled to part with his Commodities, it would

would be very requisite for this purpose, to set a standing price, that each man might know what to pay, whereby somewhat might be done to our advantage, and they might part with their Wares at reasonable rates. Having made this Proposition to us, we desired him to proceed in it, and promised him a reward for the pains which he should take, engaging to satisfie him for the King's Customes, and thereupon I presented him with some Gun-powder, and other things which he desired of us.

This acknowledgment of ours, joyn'd to the desire which he had to serve us, (which whether it were for his own interest, or the King's, I know not,) put him upon doing his duty very effectually; and having sent to summon all the *Jews*, he brought down the prizes of Wax to twenty five *Piastras* the Quintal, which is 106 pound of weight in that Countrey, and is equivalent to 133 pound weight at *Marseilles*: so that the next day he sent us in a Quintal, and the rest of the *Jews* did the like; and this continued till the thirteenth day, then they brought us in a Bill of 4045 *Lieurs* and an half. All this was done by the counsel and mannage-

ment

To the King of Tafiletta.

III

ment of *Jacob Parientè*, who being acquainted with the humour of the people, informed us what course we must take in our dealings with them.

While we were receiving in our Wax, the Season, which was all along very unconstant, was on the fifth day so tempestuous, that our vessel was forced to go to *Albonzeme*, to shelter her self from the fury of the Eastern wind, which lasted till the twelfth day, and then slackning she return'd to *Bovazon*: upon her arrival we sent all our Wax on Ship-board, and set Sail for *Spain*, that we might there take up such Commodities as the King desired of us, and that by the sale of our Wax there we might buy Powder, Launces, Linnen and Woollen cloath; which Commodities the King demanded, and *Cbeq Abdalasis* advised us with all expedition to procure them for him, to the intent that we might have the liberty granted us of transporting Corn, and of building such Fortifications as should be requisite for the security of our Trade. Before we departed I used my utmost endeavour to sell off the Commodities which we brought with us, that when we should come
into

into *Spain*, I might from thence give notice what returns we had made, but the Storm not suffering us to harbour at *Bovazon*, we could sell but some part of them, and that too on the very day whereon we were to weigh Anchor.

On the eighteenth of *June* we sailed from *Bovazon*, and steered our course straight to *Almerie*, where we arrived on Munday the twenty first of the same Month, and were admitted upon producing a Bill of health, which the *Sieur Royer* had given us as Vice-Conul: and meeting there with the opportunity of sending by the *Sieur Francis Berger*, who was to depart that day for *Alicant*, I wrot unto You by him, and enclosed the *Sieur Delada's* Letter, and the *Sieur Royer's* to his Brother: whereby I let you know that I had bought three hundred weight of fine Powder, and that I intended to depart the next day for *Malaga*, that I might there sell off my Wax, and freight my self with such Commodities as were expected.

The day following we sail'd from *Almerie*, and came on the twenty fourth to *Malaga*; where after we had entred, I went about selling my Wax, and Goats-skins, that

To the King of Tafiletta. 113

I might buy the Powder, Lances, Linnen and Woollen cloath, which we had need of ; but we were much disappointed, when we found that we could procure but 500 Weight of Powder, and not any of the other Commodities ; whereupon I was constrained to alter my intent, and to agree to what *Jacob Pariente* advised, viz. to tarry three or four months longer, and then to carry the King what he required, rather than to return after that manner : whereupon I resolved to go to *Marseilles*, and from thence on the twenty eighth of *June* I gave you notice of my proceedings, having left four Letters with some friends at *Malaga*, to be conveyed to the *Sieur Royer* by the way of *Tituan*, *Pigson*, or *Melilla*, as they should have an opportunity, that he might be satisfied of the reasons of my delay.

Having therefore resolved to come to this Town, to buy such things as we should have need of, wherewith to furnish *Muley Arxid*, we made what hast we could, and sailed from *Malaga* on the first of *July* with a fair wind, but being the next day becalmed over against *Nerga*, on the East of *Spain*, we put in there, and bought twenty
I Loaves

Loafes of Sugar, which was all we could at that time procure.

The apprehension which I had that we should meet with but little Money in this Kingdom, made me resolve to make use of what we had got by the sale of our Wax and Goats-skins, in the buying of some other Commodities: whereupon I went to see some Goods in a store-house at *Almeria* when I was there, but was diverted from my purpose by an Earthquake, which beginning about two of the clock afternoon, continued for about a quarter of an hour, at which time being in the Streets, I saw several persons of all ages and sexes flock thither from several parts, and all of them naked; for this was the time of taking their repose, which the *Spaniards* do every afternoon till five of the clock, to passe over the scorching heat of the day. The Bishop forthwith exposed the Blessed Sacrament in the Great Church, and the people continued their Devotions for three dayes; during which time not being able to dispatch any business, I set sail, and arrived on the seventh at *Carthage-na*; there were several that desired me to give them their passage, and to receive of them
seven

Seven hundred *Piaſters*, and to give them a Bill of Exchange for it, which ſhould be payable at my arrival at *Marſeilles*, which with the money I had before was ſufficient to buy fifty four Bailles of fine linnen Cloath, and fifteen Bailles of Woollen, which I intend for the uſe of the Company.

At *Carthagena* I met with an excellent black Horſe, and having room enough for him in the Ship, and leave from the *Alcalde mayor* (who was much our friend) to put him aboard, I paid 100 *Piaſtres* for him; but as they were ſwinging of him to put him into the Ship, he unfortunately fell into the Sea through the careleſneſs of the Mariners, and was there drowned. I was much troubled at this loſs, becauſe it was thought as fine an Horſe as any that had lately come out of *Spain*, and might very well have become the King's Stable. But to recompenſe this loſs, and to fill the place which he ſhould have taken up in our veſſel, I bought another of an *English Merchant*, by the means of the *Sieur Loup* our Friend, when we came to *Alicant*, for 250 *Piaſters*, upon condition that he ſhould procure leave for his exportation; but that being denied him, we gave
1 2 for

for him no more than 120 *Piaſtres*, and he is at preſent in this Town, expecting the Orders of the Company: ſome Gentlemen who have ſeen him here, have offered me 100 *Piſſols* for him, but I reſuſed it, becauſe I think he is a preſent fit for the King himſelf.

This is a true relation of the Voyage which we made to *Albonzema*, the queſtion now is, whether we ſhall continue this Trade, which we have ſo happily begun, and ſend to *Muley Arxid* the Powder, Lances, Linnen and Woollen Cloath, and ſuch other commodities (whereof I have an account) as he expects from us, whereof the profit will be very advantageous, and we may double our money by the returns which we ſhall make: As ſoon as *Monſieur Chauvigny* returns, we will conſult with *Jacob Pariente* what is fitteſt to be done; but we muſt certainly loſe no time, but diligently endeavour to make King *Muley Arxid* ſenſible how punctually we intend to answer his expectation in making returns of ſuch Commodities as he deſires. In the mean while we ſhall here expect the reſolutions of the Company, unleſs they think fit that we ſhould attend them at *Paris*, and give them there a more particular
account

To the King of Taffletta. 117

account of our Voyage : but I suppose this will be sufficient, and it will concern me rather to return with what you shall send to *Muley Arxid*, that he may be the better satisfied in the value of our Goods, and that I may remove all misapprehensions which our delay may occasion. I intend to send you the Copy of my Accounts, if I receive not orders to be the Bearer of them my self: I shall expect your determination by the first return, and do in the mean while desire you to believe that I am

Your most Humble and most

From Marseilles
July 28.

Obedient Servant.

T O

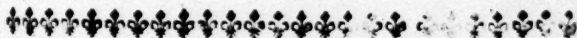
*Monsieur Martel de Alies, and
Monsieur Daniel Prondre, Gover-
nours of the Company of Albou-
zema in Paris.*

I Had forgot to tell You, that whilst we waited for an Answer of the Letter written to the King *Muley Arxid*, I having a mind to be informed concerning the Coral-fishing, caused Tryal to be twice made, to see if there were any in the Bay of *Albouzema*, where we found much of that Herb called *Sea-coal*, or *Sea-solefoot*, which is a certain sign that there may be some; but the Currents of Water are so strong in this place, being near the Streights mouth, our Master and Officers of the Ship thought that if there were any, it could not be very much, and which might be seen in the bottom at leisure: But as for the Bay and Sea-coast of *Boutoye*, and chiefly about the *Zaffarines*, we are confident it cannot there fail, according

ding to the information which the people of that Countrey have given us of it, wherefore we shall advise with Monsieur *de Chauvigny* of what is best to be done herein, since we have a Boat upon the place, and need onely send thither some small matter which they want ; for the Officers of the Ship who are with me will soon tell us, whether or no it be to any purpose.



F I N I S.



A
L E T T E R;

in answer to divers

Curious Questions

Concerning the Religion, Manners,
and Customs, of the Countrys

O F

M U L E Y A R X I D

King of

TAFIETTA.

ALSO

Their Trading to *Tombotum* for Gold,
and divers other remarkable parti-
culars : By Monsr. A. **** who
lived 25 years in the Kingdom of
Sus and *Morocco.*

Englisched out of French.

London, Printed by B. G. and are to be
sold by *Moses Pitt* at the *White-Hart* in
Little-Britain, 1671.



(1)



A

LETTER

In Answer to several

QUERIES

Concerning

MAURITANIA.

S I R,

I Must confess, it is a great satisfaction to me to pleasure you, since you are pleased most obligingly to give me thanks for a trifle I assure you. Sir, I am wholly disposed to render you all the Service I am capable of. And I shall now begin with endeavouring to return you a satisfactory answer to your demands. But I must first declare to you I shall say nothing but what I either know to be true from my own experience, or what I have received from

A

the

the information of persons of such sincerity that I thought my self obliged to credit.

That part of *Africa* which extends it self from the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, as far as *Cape Blance*, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, is a Coast which is called vulgarly, but erroneously *Barbary*; for the true *Barbary* lies within the *Streights*, and is that Coast which beginning at *Tripolis*, passes through *Tunis*, *Argier*, and reaches to the *Streights*. And that Coast in the *Atlantick* Ocean, which spreads it self from the Mouth of the *Streights*, as far as *Cape Blance*, is properly *Mauritani*, and ought so to be call'd, for that is the Country of the *Moers*.

This Coast and Country of *Mauritania* contains three Kingdoms, *Fess*, *Morocco*, and *Sus*.

The Metropolis of the Kingdome of *Fess* is call'd *Fess*, the principal Ports are *Tettnm*, (which lies a little within the *Streights*) *Tangier*, *Arzilla*, *Ceuta*, *Larra*, * *Minnora* che, * *Mamora*, *Salee*, and *Fewhich be- dale*.

longs to the

King of Spain, is scituated at the Mouth of the *River Suba*, which is the greatest in all *Mauritania*. There was fifteen or sixteen hundred Men in the *Spanish Garrison*, in the year 1663. when *Monsieur Razilly* was by the French Kings order upon those Coasts.

Tangier

concerning Mauritania, &c. 3

Tangier is now in the possession of the King of *England*; *Centa*, *Mamora*, and *Larrache*, are under the King of *Spain*'s Dominion. The other places are possessed by the *Moors*. *Mamora* is a safe Harbour, and capable of receiving indifferent big Vessels, but the King of *Spain* makes no use of it, but for Commerce.

The principal City of the Kingdome of *Morocco*, is call'd *Morocco*, and the chief Ports are *Azamor*, *Masagan*, *La Houdadilla*, and *Sisy*,

The King of *Portugal* is possessed of *Masagan*, and the *Moors* of the other places.

The Kingdome of *Sus* hath several Cities within the Land, which the others have not, the one having only *Fess*, the other *Morocco*, which lies 60. or 80. miles from the Sea-side. But *Sus* hath a Metropolis called *Taradante*, and besides several Cities, as *Tagavst*, *Onffrey*, and *Ilkeq*; and for Havens *Migator*, *Santa Cruz*, and *Messe*.

The *Moors* call these places after the same Names, except *Sisy*, which they call *Agasy*; and *Santa Cruz*, which they name *Agad*.

These three Kingdomes had anciently each of them their distinct Kings, till such time as Muley Mahomet, (who pertended himself descended from the false Prophet Mahomet) subdued both the Kingdomes of Fels and Morocco, and settled the succession of both Crowns upon his Sons, conditionally that they should succeed each other in the Empire, according to the seniority of their birth. After his death Mulley Abdallas his eldest Son succeeded him, and as soon as he had established himself in the Throne of Fels and Morocco, that he might Entaile the succession upon his own Children, he put to death all his Brethren, except Abdelmelec and Hamet; Abdelmelec suspecting his Brothers design saved himself by flight, first to Tremelen, and from thence to Constantinople. Hamet was suffered to live, being both illegitimate, young, and of a very soft nature, and for these reasons not suspected ever to be able to contend for the Empire. Abdallas was succeeded by his eldest Son Muley Mahomet, who [being not long after expelled out of both his Kingdomes by his Uncle Abdelmelec, sent to] crave aid from Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, and in the year 1578. lost his life in the memorable bat-

tle of Alcazer, in which being defeated, as he endeavoured to make his escape he was drowned, Don Sebastian King of Portugal kill'd, and Abdelmelec died, of a distemper under which he had long languish'd.

The Kings of Fez, Morocco, and Sus, enjoyed their Dominions, so long as they had the courage to subdue the *Arabs*, or (as some call them) the *Alrabs*, who are divided into several Tribes, Families, and Races, and are commanded by the chief of each Tribe, who take upon them the Title of *Xequé*, which is equivalent to Captain. These *Arabs* live in Tents, and are separated into several *Adwards*, one *Adward* being an assembly of 40. or 50. Tents, pitched round in a circle about their flocks. One Tribe will have 40. nay 50. *Adwards*, more or less, according to the number of the Tribe.

These Kings were often necessitated, to go with their Armies into the Field, to collect their *Garama*, or publick Tax, which was imposed upon each Tribe, and many times they found no small difficulty to Levy it. For the *Arabs* remove their Tents, and fly into some other Country,

6 *Several Queries answer'd*

when they judge themselves too weak to make resistance. But sometimes they make head according to their strength, some Tribes have been able to draw out 10. or 15. thousand Horse, and sometimes several Tribes uniting their Forces, have made offensive War, especially towards *Fess* and *Sus*; where for above 50. years there hath been no King. These Kingdoms being now possessed by the chiefs of the race of the *Arabs*, who have had several Engagements with the *Moors*, who live in the Sea-ports.

At the present the Kingdom of *Fess* is subdued by several chiefs of the *Arabs*,

* Since this Letter was writ *Xequ Gailand* having made his escape out of *Salce* where *Muley Arxid* (or as some stile him *Muley Resis*) had besieged him, fled to *Argiers*, and there commands a Frigate of his own, which is all his assistance.

viz. by *Xequ Bembouquer* and * *Xequ Gailand*. The first is possessed of those parts towards *Mamora*, *Salle*, and *Feddale*, the latter of those towards *Tettuan*, *Tangiers*, and *Arzile*, where he hath built a Castle.

concerning Mauritania, &c. 7

The *Moors* of *Salée* having strengthened themselves by the union which they made with the *Moors*, which were driven out of *Granada*, *Andalusia*, and the other parts of *Spain*, Anno 1610. and had placed themselves along the Coast of *Mauritania*, but chiefly about *Salée*, where being grown very numerous, they, together with the *Moors* of *Salée*, formed a Republick, and held a *Diuān*, or Common Council, where they agreed that the *African Moors* should Inhabite the great City, which is now called old *Salée*, and the *Andalusian Moors* the new Town, which is called *Arraval*, and that each of them should keep Garrisons in the Castles between the two Towns. Being thus United in their *Diuān*, the *Andalusian Moors*, in revenge of their cruel Banishment, instructed the *African Moors* in the Art of Piracy, which they have practised for these 30. or 40. years, and have sometimes put out to Sea at once 30. or 40. Vessels. But this hath ceased since the misunderstanding and War, which hath been for these 3. or 4. years, between them and the aforesaid *Xeque Bombonquer*, whose Son having surprised the Castle, the two Towns have for 2. or 3. years be-

8 *Several Queries answer'd*

hiedged and blocked him up. But at last there hath been areport within these two months, that they are agreed, and have mutually made peace, so that it is to be feared they may fall again to their old Piracy. This is the present state of the affairs of *Salce*.

As concerning the Coast of *Tettum* and *Tangier*, it is generally known how *Xeque Gailand*, or *Sid Gailand*, (for sometimes he is called *Xeque*, which signifies Captain, sometimes *Sid*, which is Master) hath had several Engagements with the *English* at *Tangier*, and that he surpris'd and defeated 4. or 5. hundred, with the Governour (the Earl of *Teviot*) at the Head of them, who was killed upon the place.

But now to return to the Kingdome of *Morocco*, after the death of *Mul y Mahomet* and *Abdelmelec*, in the aforementioned battle of *Alcazer*, *Mulcy Hamet* the Bastard Brother of *Abdelmelec* was proclaimed King in the Field, and returned to *Morocco*, and there raigned in great peace and tranquillity, till the year 1606. he compelled the *Arabs* to bring in their *Garama*, or publick Tax to *Morocco*, and in his time several Christian Merchants, *English*,
French,

concerning Mauritania, &c. 9

French, Dutch, and Spanish dwelt at Morocco, and drove a very considerable Trade.

When he dyed there happened great confusions and disorders, several of his Kindred and Relations claiming the Crown, and so contesting one with another for it, that in the space of 6. weeks there was three Kings in Morocco, the one expelling the other. There was Muley Jacob Al Mansor; Muley Bobesson and Muley Bofires. These were succeeded by Muley Sidan, who possess'd himself of the City and Kingdome, and kept it till he died, which was in the year 1630. During his reign he had much ado to reduce the wild Arabs, who once under the command of Sid Hia constrained him to fly from Morocco to Saffy, and there to save himself by Sea: But at last he returned to Morocco, and ended his days in peace.

Muley Abdemelec his eldest Son succeeded him, but reigned not above 3. or 4. years; his cruelty made him generally hated. A French Renegado call'd Chaban shot him to death, as he lay drunk in his Tent, being much addicted to that vice.

After him reigned his Brother Muley Elmaty

10. *Several Queries answer'd*

Elwaly, who was a *White*, his Mother a *Spanish Moor*, his courtous and mild disposition gain'd him the affections of all persons, he enjoy'd the Crown not above 10. or 12. years.

His successor was *Muley Hamet* his younger Brother, and the youngest Son to *Muley Sidan*, he employ'd himself more in Courting his Women in his *Seralio*, than in Warring with the wild *Arabs*. One of the great Tribes of which, called the Tribe of the *Chibanetts*, rose up against him, and possessed themselves of his beautiful Palace, or *Seralio*, call'd *Bedbe*, seized upon him, and put him to death. The chief of the Tribe of the *Chibanetts*, call'd *Crommelhaich*, hath within these two or three years made himself King, and at this present raings like a Tyrant at *Morocco*: And hath likewise possessed himself of the Sea-port call'd *Houladilla*, and Besieged *Safy*, but hath not as yet taken it, at least we have no News of it. And in this posture are the affairs of *Morocco* at present.

The Kingdome of *Sus* hath not had less disorders, for there hath been no King in *Targante* these 40. or 50. years, but there

concerning Mauritania, &c. II

there hath been a continual Civil War. Yet there was one *Sid Ally*, a Prince of that Country, who being the most powerful, ruled there above 30. years, he made his residence at *Illec ne*, and died not above 8. or 10. years since, leaving 22. Sons, besides several Brothers; who are all engaged in a War one against the other; every one endeavouring to seize upon some place or other, one *Taradant*, another *Ouffray*, another *Tagavost*, another *Illecque*: And one of his Brothers hath made himself Master of the Castle of *Agader*, or *Santa Crus*: The rest of them keep the Field. This is the present condition of the Kingdome of *Sus*.

As to what you desire to know, whether or no there be any *French Consuls* in those Countries, the Kings there would never as yet suffer any, and at this present time there is none, neither in the Kingdome of *Morocco* nor *Sus*. As for the Kingdome of *Fess*, both *Salee* and *Tittuan* have permitted them, but it is since *Salee* hath been form'd into a Republick, or *Divan*, and by favour from *Salee*, *Tittuan* hath reteived one, the *Xeques* of the *Arabs*, *Guniland* and *Beabouquer* not opposing it.

Former-

Formerly several French-men address'd themselves to *Muley Sidan* King of *Morocco*, desiring liberty to be Consuls of the French Nation in his Country, amongst others, in the year 1617. There was one named *Daumas*, and in 1619 one *Fabre*, and in 1622. one *Mazet*, all of them of *Provence*. But the King *Muley Sidan* with anger reject'd all their Proposals, and punish'd *Mazet*, the last person mentioned, declaring for his reason that he would not suffer any person to Lay or Levy any Impositions in his Country but himself, and this he told to Master *Razilly* 1623. His successors *Muley Abdelmelec* and *Muley Elwaly*, signified the same to Master *Chalard*; nor were there ever any Consuls of what Nation soever in the Kingdome of *Morocco*. Nor did ever any for the same reason attempt it in the Kingdome of *Sus*, knowing it was less to be hop'd for there, than in the Kingdome of *Morocco*.

The Wars and disorders in those Countries, is the reason that few or none go thither at present; perhaps some little Vessels may go from *Provence* to Trade at *Tetuan* and *Salce*, where there be few or no French Merchants, nor are there any
French

French Merchants that dwell at *Houladilka* or *Safy*. If any Vessels go thither, it is to treat aboard the Vessel with sword in hand, and so it is at *Mogator* and *Santa Crux*, but at *Santa Crux* there is one French house, and but one.

I was never at *Gomet*, but I have been told that the Monument which the *Mours* pretend to have been *St. Augustin's* whom they call *Sid Bclabech*, is in the open field railed up only 3. or 4. foot high; But I am certain they never go a Pilgrimage to it, nor to any of their pretended Saints, reserving this honour solely for their *Sid Mahomet*, pretending that he is the Saint and Prophet, which God sent to give them their Law, and for confirmation thereof to shew Signs and Wonders.

In the three Kingdomes of *Mauritania* there is much Gold, but it is not of the growth of the Country, for all the Gold there is brought from *Gage*, which is a Kingdome situated in the upper parts of *Guinee*, and it is said, that the river *Niger*, which divides it self into two other rivers, which are called *Sanaga* and *Cambaia*, passes by the Kingdome of *Gage*, whose Metropolis is called *Tombotrim*, and



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from thence it is that the Gold is brought into *Mauritania*, from whence they also carry it to the Coast of *Guinee*. I cannot say whither it be the *Negroes* of *Guinee*, who fetch it from *Gago*, or whither or no the *Moors* of *Gago* carry it thither, but I rather believe the first than the latter ; for as concerning the Gold which comes out of those Countries to *Mauritania*, I am most certain that it is not the Inhabitants of *Gago* that bring it, but the *Moors* of *Mauritania*, especially those of *Morocco* and *Sus*, who go and fetch it. For when the Kings of *Morocco* and *Sus* were at peace and quiet in their own Countries, and were desirous to make Trade flourish, they sent yearly, or at least every three years *Caphilles* or *Caravans* to *Tombatum*, the principal City of *Gago*. *Muley Hamet* and *Muley Sidan* amongst the rest sent often : And when I was in those Countries, *Muley Sidan* sent thither the second time, one of his principal *Alkaydes*, called *Alkayd Hamur*, who had a French slave, called *Paul Imbert*, who often mentioned to us his Voyage to *Tombatum*, as a Voyage of great toil and consequence.

The *Caphille*, or as they call it in *Turkey*
and

and the *Levant*, the *Caravan*, was compos'd of a great many Men, Horses, and Camels. From *Morocco* to *Tombotum* is at least 800. miles, viz. about 200. miles to the *Desart* or the *Sea of Sand*, which is 400. miles over, and from thence to *Tombotum* 200. miles more.

It is call'd the *Sea of Sands*, because there is nothing that terminates the sight but the *Horizon*; and to steer your course, you must make your observation from the rising and setting of the *Sun*, and the *Stars*, and the *Compass* must (if there be occasion) direct you. They always take care to have some or other in the *Capbille*, who understand these matters, as *Paul Imbert* did, who was a *Mariner*, and well-beloved, and cherisht by his Master, the *Alkayde Hamar*, who was a *White Eunuch*, by Nation a *Portugal*, a very worthy and noble person. As to any thing else, the way is easily found out; for from *Morocco* to *Tombotum* you must go directly South. This Voyage is only gone in the night time, and by little Journeys, because of the great heats in the day time, which necessitates the Travellers to get under their Tents from an hour or two after the Sun-rises,

rises, till an hour or two after Sun-set.

To pass over this *Sea of Sand*, you must carry with you all Provisions necessary for Eating and Drinking, either for Man or Beast. But there both are very sober, especially the Camels, which carry a great deal, eat little, and drink lets; for it is a Creature that ruminates, and so chews over what he eats a week before, and this makes the passage the lets difficult; yet notwithstanding it would be impossible to pass over that Desert, or *Sea of Sands*, if it was not for a very strange accident; which is, that in the middle of this Desert, there is one place where there be Wells of very good and clear Water, and there is another place near to that where there is a low ground with Salt-pits, so that there the *Caphiles* makes a stop, not only to refresh themselves, but also to load Salt upon the Kings account, that being a very excellent Merchandise at *Tombotum*.

After this refreshment, the *Caphille* continues his journey; till he arrives at *Tombotum*, about two months from the day of his departure from *Morocco*: And there is great preparation made for the *Caphille*, especially for those which come from the King

King of Morocco, for whom (it is said) the King of Gazo hath so great a veneration, that some have assured us he payes tribute to the King of Morocco : But I cannot credit it, only this is certain, that he sends him presents. As soon as the Merchants of the *Caphille* have dispatched their business and parted with their merchandize, and the Kings Officers with the Salt which they laded by the way, in exchange for Gold dust, and have made a convenient stay at *Tombatum*, they return to Morocco by the same Road they went, bringing back great quantity of Gold : The Merchants who make these Voyages gaining double, triple, nay, quadruple : Besides which, the King for his Customs, Salt, and Presents, which are sent him, hath a considerable share of the Gold.

Sid Ally Prince of *Sus* sent also often from his City of *Ilkeq* several *Caphilles* to *Tombatum* : But as for the King of *Fess*, I never heard that he sent, and for divers reasons I believe he never did. First, he is 200 miles farther distant than Morocco; and Secondly, the *Caphille* must of necessity pass through the Kingdom of Morocco, which doubtless would never have been

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permitted; so that if the Kingdom of *Fess* have any Gold, it is from communication with other neighbouring Kingdoms, who fetch it from *Gago* and *Tombotum*.

This is the reason that there is such plenty of Gold in *Mauritania*, but there would be much greater, if it was not for the unlucky custom of those people to bury their Gold, for they have no Chests but the Earth, being mistrustful of every body, especially their Heirs; so that when they dye their Gold lies buried and lost in the Earth; and it is certain their land is richer underground than above.

I must now say something concerning the Kingdom of *Gago*; It is believed (as I said before) that the River *Niger* passes by this Kingdom, the stream coming from towards the River *Nile*, which runs its course just opposite to it; This River *Niger* having run about four hundred miles on this side *Gago*, divides it self into two Rivers, the one of which is *Sanaga*, the other *Cambaia*, wherefore, many have imagined, that going up these, they might come to their conjunction, and so to the Kingdom of *Gago* whence all the Gold comes.

The

The *English*, more than any other Nation, have had these imaginations, and it is not to be believ'd that they have possess'd themselves of the Mouth of the River *Cambaia*, and taken either by force or treaties those Fortifications, which the Duke of *Curland* and the *Dutch* had there, only to enjoy a small Trade of some *Ram-bides*, *Wax*, and *Elephant-teeth*: This neither was the design of the *English*, nor of Prince *Rupert*, who did those famous exploits there some years since: Their principal design was to mount up the River as far as to the River *Niger*, nay, perhaps to the very Head, and so by consequence to the Gold of *Gago*; and for this end, besides their great Frigats, by which they made themselves Masters of the lower parts, and the Fortresses of the River *Cambaia*; they had lesser armed Vessels to go up the Rivers in, which Vessels, were not either to Sail or to Row in. But this attempt hath not succeeded, and I am informed that they have laid aside that design, for three great obstacles they have met with: The first for the great Heats and Calms in that Country, which have destroyed the greatest part of their Men.

The second for the Wars which the Negroes, joyning themselves with the Portugals, who inhabite that Country, have made with them. And the third for the number of Osiers, which grow there in such plenty, that they make the Navigation very difficult: And therefore the English have quite laid aside this design.

I have often enquired of the Inhabitants of the River *Sanaga*, if that was not more Navigable than the River *Cambai*, and whither they could not go up the River *Sanaga* higher than they do, for they go not up above 400. or 500. miles. But they assured me they could not, that being the utmost they can reach; for besides the distempers they are subject to upon the River, they meet higher not with Negroes but Moors, who make War with the Negroes of *Sanaga*, and hinder the passage up higher; and besides that, the great number of Osiers makes it very difficult, so that it is not to be hoped by those Rivers to get the Gold of *Gago*. By this you may see, that it is not the Moors of *Gago* who transport the Gold; otherwise if they carried it to *Morocco*, they might as well carry it to *Cambai* or *Sanaga*, by the
conve-

conveniency of the Rivers. But they do not, and therefore I say, that it is not they which carry it to *Guinee*, but the little petty *Negro* Kings of *Guinee*, who either go, or send, and fetch it from *Gago*, and having brought it to *Guinee*, they exchange it for other Merchandise, with the Christians who come to Trade upon their Coasts.

You see by what I have said, that the *Moors* of *Gago*, or the upper parts of *Guinee* are no Travellers, nor is it likely that they should pass over the *Sea of Sand*, to come to meet with the *Moors* of *Mauritania*, to go together in Pilgrimage to *Mecha*, which most assuredly they never do.

But as for the *Moors* of the Kingdom of *Morocco*, *Sus*, and *Fess*, it is true they assemble themselves together to that end, but not in great *Caravanes* or *Caphilles*; but when they are 40. or 50. of them gathered together in a company, they bend their course to the Sea-side, and usually their Rendezvous is at *Tattain*, where they Embarke themselves upon Turkish vessels, which Transport them into *Agypt* to *Alexandria* or *Caire*, where they Land, and from thence they go by Land towards the

Red-sea, where lies *Mecha*, and there is *Mahomet's Tombe*: And I have been told by some persons, who were in the Kings Naval Army, when it was commanded by Master Breze, that a little before his death, he took a great Turkish Vessel, at the Bar of *Tennin*, which was ready to set Sail for *Alexandria*, in which he found some two hundred of these Pilgrims, which he very civilly put a Shoar, hoping that those who commanded at Land would in return have released to him as many Christian Slaves, but they failed him, that not being their custome.

It may be the Pilgrims of the Coast of *Barbary*, as from *Argiers*, *Tun*, and *Tripolis*, go by Land in great Troops to *Mecha*: But for those of *Mauritania*, they go (as I said before) in small numbers to some Sea-port, their quality of Pilgrims being a sufficient pass-port, for the *Arabs* respect and favour them, they give them Almes, for these Pilgrims, like those in *Europe*, march with their Pilgrims-staff singing and Begging.

I have not observed the Season when they depart, but I think it is just after their *Ramadan* is over.

As

As soon as Master * * * was freed from his Slavery he came to see me, & to thank me for endeavouring by the means of my Friends at *Marseills* to obtain his liberty, but what I did was ineffectual; for his first *Patron* or *Master* held him at too high a rate. He gave me a Narrative of all his misfortune, and how he had been carried to *Argiers* and *Tettuan*, where his *Patron* kept him close shut up for many years, using him very barbarously, that thereby he might oblige him to pay the greater Ransome: But his *Patron* died, and his *Mistress* married again to one, who granted him his Ransome upon easier terms, which he obtain'd by the way of *Cadiz*. But I do not remember that ever he told me, that he went with his *Patroness*, or *Mistress* to *Fess*, *Morocco*, or the pretended Kingdome of *Jey*; and I assure you, if he had, I should not have credited him, for I know for certain, that the Women in those Countries never travel any where; if they did, there would be no great safety for them, and less for their Slaves, especially in the Kingdome of *Morocco*, where all Christian Slaves are the King's, unless he give leave to some of his

principal Officers, who are nearest his person, to keep some few; as he did permit the *Alcaide Hamar* to have *Paul Imbert* for his Page.

I have seen several *Caphilles* without one Woman, and the *Caphilles* go, it is true, from *Tettuan* to *Fess*, and from *Fess* to *Tettuan*; or else from *Safy* to *Morocco*, and from *Morocco* to *Safy*: But that ever any *Caphille* went from *Fess* to *Morocco*, or from *Morocco* to *Fess*, or from one of these Kingdomes to the other, is that which I never saw in seven years time, nor did I ever hear speak of any person that went from *Fess* to *Morocco*, or from *Morocco* to *Fess*, unless it was in the Company of a *Marabout*, who is well acquainted with the several Tribes of the *Arabs*, and being by them reputed a Saint, hath liberty of passing up and down where he pleases. But it is much more difficult to go to the Kingdom of *Sus*, which is either call'd so both by the *Negroes* and *Arabs*, or else from the Name of its Metropolis the Kingdom of *Tarudant*. But as for the name of *Joy*, I never yet heard of any place so call'd, nor did I ever hear any mention of that spacious extent of 12. hundred miles

to go to it, unless by it is meant that *Sea of Sand* I spoke of. For from *Tettuan* to *Fess* there is about 80, miles, from *Fess* to *Morocco* about two hundred, from *Morocco* to *Sus*, or to *Tarudant* two hundred more, so that I verily believe the Kingdome of *Jy* is a meer fiction, as also the Beds blown up with wind, for ordinarily the *Moors* lye only upon their *Esteras*, or Mats made of Rushes; or upon Turkey-carpets.

As concerning *Lions*, it is true, there be very many in *Mauritania*, but that the *Arabs* take the pains to breed them up, and feed them amongst their flocks, is a perfect mockery: If it happen, as sometimes it doth, that an *Arab* find a *Lion's Den* in which there are some young ones newly whelpt, he presently carries them to the *Christians*, to see if they will buy them. Thus I had two brought me, a Male and a Female, which I brought up for two or three years so tame, that they went up and down our *Doiane*, or the *Christians* Warehouse amongst our *Antilopes*, and such other creatures. The male *Lion* was so familiar, though a great one, that he often came and lay with me; And once did me
very

very good service : for in a moon-shine Night some *Arabs* who lay within the enclosure of the *Donne*, came up into my Chamber with a design to have robb'd me ; but as soon as they saw a Lion lying by me, they ran away, crying out one to another, *Endin Seba*, There is a Lion. This my Landlord, Mr. *Amabrieq*, told me, who accidentally was out of his Chamber, and seeing my door open, and hearing the *Arabs* say this, he came in, waken'd me, and told me what happen'd: The male Lion was very affable, but the Lionesse was mischievous ; and she once hurt a little Moor, and complaint was presently made to the Governour, who took them away from me, and put them between four Walls ; but not long after there fell great Rains, which flung down the Walls, which were made only of Mudd, and in the Night-time the Lions got out, went into a Stable which was open, over against the Kings Palace, and being almost famished, they made great slaughter amongst the Horses and Mules : This made so great a noise, that the whole Town was alarm'd, every one run to his Arms and thus my poor Lions were kill'd.

Once

Once as we were Hunting the wild Boar, four or five Leagues from *Safy*, we were all surprized, that our Horses made a stand on the sudden, and the Dogs crept under our Horses Legs : we presently cryed out one to the other, Certainly there is a Lion hereabouts, and in truth we were not a little affrighted, to see one pass by us within fifteen or twenty paces of us. He stopt to view us, and seeing we stirr'd not, he walked on very stately; he was higher than any of our Horses, and march'd with a most majestick gravity, swinging about in a terrible manner, his great tufted Tail. We knew the nature of a Lion is not to suffer any either to fly from him, or to attaque him, for whoever doth, in three leaps he most assuredly seizes upon him : wherefore we durst not shoot at him, and to fly from him was impossible, for the most courageous Horses tremble like a leaf at the sight of a Lion.

The *Arabs* told us that they often met with Lions in the Fields, and that whenever any came towards them, they took their Turban, which is a stripe of Cotton or Wollen cloth, about three or four Ells long,

long, and shaking it, turn'd it about in the air like a Snake, and presently the Lions run away, for a Snake or Viper is the only Creature the Lion is afraid of.

Mr. Antony Calicon of *Montpelier*, and Mr. *Abraham Van ybergen* of *Rouen*, who both loved Hunting very well, being informed that there was a pond half a League from the Sea side, whereabouts Lions and wild Boars used to lurk in the day time, and in the night came out and went to drink at the Pond : they plotted to go in the day time and build them a Hutt, with the stones which lay near the Pond, and to lie there all night, and kill these Creatures as fast as they came to drink, this design succeeded so well, that they destroyed fourteen Lions, and wild Boars, and flead the greatest, and brought the skin of it into this City.

I cannot leave off this discourse of Lions, till I have told you one story, which was related to me in that Country by very credible persons. About the year 164 or 1615 two Christian slaves at *Morocco*, resolving to make their escape, they agreed to do it by night, and to travel all the night, and in the day time to hide them.

themselves in the tops of trees, that they might not be discover'd by the *Arabs*, who would certainly have brought them back into slavery : They knew that the coast of the Sea where *Misagan* is, lay from them just North, and that journeying northerly, they might in eight or ten days get thither, and that it would not be very difficult for them to carry, or find out provisions for so short a time. According to their design they escap'd by Night, and having travell'd till Day-break, they then climb'd up into the top of a Tree, where they pass'd the day but melancholy, being much troubled and afflicted to see the *Arabs* pass so frequently by them; besides, as soon as it was known in *Morocco* that two slaves were run away, presently several Horse-men went out in search of them: But when night came the two slaves continued on their journey till the next morning, and then seeking out for a Tree to hide them in they were astonish'd to see a great Lion just by them, which walk'd on when they walked, and stood still when they stood still; observing which, they concluded, that this was a safe conduct sent them by God, and then they took
courage,

courage, and travell'd in the day time in company with the Lion, but the Horse-men who went in pursuit of them, overtook them, and would have seized on them, but the Lion interpos'd himself, which made the Horse-men stand still, and being astonish'd with admiration, let them pass on, as likewise did several others, for every day these poor Fugitives met with some or other who attempted to seize them, till at last they got safe to *Masagm*, where the Lion left them, and return'd back, and the two poor slaves went into the Town, relating this miracle, which was confirmed at *Morocco* by the *Arabs*, who returned from pursuing them, and the news of this was dispersed every where as a great and constant truth.

I have already told you that the Kingdom of *Morocco* hath within the land only one City, which is *Morocco*, and that the Sea-ports are *Safy*, *Hudsdilla*, and *Azam* : From *Safy* to *Morocco* is about eighty miles, from the other Ports *Morocco* is farther distant : But from *Morocco* to the Sea side are no Towns, Vilages, or Hamlets, only *Ambulant Adonards*, as I have before remark'd.

At *Morocco* I have seen some few *Ostriches*, but they were brought thither from the Province of *Dara*, and the Countreys beyond *Morocco* towards the South, about the sandy Sea, between which and *Morocco* they are very numerous. The *Moors* and *Arabs* when they catch them carry their Feathers to *Morocco*, *Tarudant*, and the other Towns in the Kingdom of *Sus*.

As for Elephants there be none at all in these Kingdoms, nor on this side the *sandy Sea*, they are only beyond it in the Kingdom of *Gago*, which borders upon *Ethiopia*, where there is great numbers of them; and it is remarkable that about the River *Sanaga*, there be very few Elephants Teeth to be had: about the River *Cambaia* they are something more plentiful; at *Cachos* and *Tagrin* or *Serrelione* many more, but about *Guinee* most of all. So that in the Southern parts they are most plentiful, and it is most true, that the *Negroes* of *Guinee* fetch their Elephants Teeth or *Ivory*, which is the same thing, not only from *Gago* but also from *Ethiopia*.

The *Moorish* women in *Mauritania* go
abroad

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abroad little or not at all, when they do, they are so close covered, that they have only one eye left out, that they may see their way. If they go out of Town they go not far from the walls, and when they meet with any Christians, and discern no *Moors* near them, they take a pride to be seen, and uncover all their Faces and Arms.

The fruits which grow there are *Dates*, *Almonds*, *Grapes*, *Pemgranates*, *Olives*, *Figs*, and *Mulberries*.

The *Legumes*, *Beans*, *Pease*, *Melons*, *Valencees*, or *Water-melons*, *Forcours*, or little *Cucumbers*.

In the hardest winter there, you need never go near the fire; It lies much in the same Climate with *Spain* and *Italy*, from 32. degrees to 27. or 28. *Northern-latitude*.

They have in those Countries neither Physicians nor Apothecaries, unless there be some Christians that take upon them those Professions; some of the *Moors* are Chirurgions, and there be some *Jews* which know how to Let Blood, but very slovenly, though it be the height of their skill.

This demand puts me in mind of a story which I shall now tell you. In those Countries

Countries there is no way of Travelling, but either with the *Caphilles*, or with a *Marabout*. When one is in great hast, and cannot stay till the *Caphille* is ready, which is very tedious.

Once I went to *Morocco* with a *Caphille*, and came back with a *Marabout*, with whom when you agree, he engages to you *se rasou*, that is to say, by his Head, or a *shorma*, under his safeguard you are secure; these *Marabouts* are known and respected by the *Arabs*. But it is very troublesome, that all the *Arabs* you meet, ask the *Marabout* *Ascon Hadoueq Sarany?* what Christian is this? and many times the *Marabout* is forced to tell a lye, for fear least if he should say it is a *Tاجر* or *Merchant* they should Rob him. Once a *Marabout* was conducting *Abraham Vanlibergen* (whom I mentioned before) to *Morocco*, the *Marabout* thought he might pass the better, if to every one that ask'd him *Ascon Hadoueq Sarany?* he replied *Tabib Sultan*, the King's Physician, with which, when he had answered one of the chief persons of an *Adward*, he was told that he was very welcome, for the chief of the *Adwards* Daughter had broke her Leg, and

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Tabib Sult.in must cure it. At which the *Marabout* and the Christian Merchant were much surpris'd, but they must make the best of a bad market : The pretended Physician made as if he went to seek out some proper Herbs, and took the first he could find, and made a kind of Ointment with them, of what quality, whether hot or cold he matter'd not, but caused the young woman's leg to be pull'd out strait, and splinter'd it up with sticks of *Osiers*, and tied it upon a board, and bid them not to meddle with it in four days ; to the intent he might have time enough to finish his journey before they medled any more with it.

There are in those Countries no Fairs, nor is there any such thing as being made Free, either of any Place or Trade, but when the Commodities Impos'd have pay'd their duties at the first entrance, they are then free to be sent all over the Kingdom without any Pass-port : And for the Merchandises of the Country which are exported, there is no duty paid for them, but just when you send them out of the Kingdom.

All Religions are there tollerated ; the
Jews

Jews have at *Morocco* a peculiar place for their habitation, and two Synagogues. There was there in my time 3. or 4. hundred *Jews*.

At *Safy* the *Jews* have no peculiar place set apart for their habitation, but they have a Synagogue. The Mahometants granting Liberty of Conscience in all their Dominions: and I am told, that the great *Mogul*, who writes himself *Head of the Circumcised*, and is a Mahometan, tolerates all Religions whatsoever. The language of his Country (which lies between *Persia* and *China*) is *Arabic*.

The *Jews* are very basily meddlesome in all sorts of Commerce, and in the Farms; taking usually the Kings Customs to Farm, wherefore there they are call'd *Farmers*, and for this reason, whosoever Trafficks there, must often pass through their fingers.

As for *Arzile* and *Larrache*, I believe they are only Roads, or little Ports for small Barks, or barr'd Havens, not having heard them otherwise spoken of. But notwithstanding it was there where *Don Sebastian* King of *Portugal* Landed his Army. I spoke before of the battle of the

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three

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three Kings, but I forget one particular which deserves to be recited. *Don Sebastian*, having in the beginning of the *Battel* made the *Moors* retreat in some disorder and confusion, by misfortune some of the *Moors* which were in the *Portugal* Camp, hearing the *Portugals* call out *Mata mitcha*, Put out the match, they run to the other *Moors* and acquainted them with it, who return'd and fell upon the *Portugals*, who were unprovided of lighted Match, and totally defeated them.

Mamora was in the year 1615 or 1616 a Refuge to all Persons, and who would, fled thither: it was the chiefeft receptacle of Pyrates, of which there was great store then, and more Christians than Turks; wherefore the King of *Spain* being informed of the damage his Subjects received, he sent a Fleet thither to seize upon the Port, in which were found many Christian Pyrats: when he had made himself Master of it, he fortified it, and still keeps it in his possession: It is a very good Port.

The King of *Spain* hath no advantage of this Port; for as for the Traffick, *Salé* which is close by it, hath all the Trade. And as for War, there is nothing to be gain'd

gain'd thereby in those Countreys, for the *Moors* and *Arabs* are very numerous, strong in Horse, very dexterous in the open Field, and subtil in laying Ambush-cades. All the advantage he receives, is that he hath freed his Subjects from the damage they received from the Christian Pyrats, who made their retreat thither.

The *Jews* have no Lands there in propriety, unless it be some Gardens about their Houses, out of which they make some Wine, but not enough for their own use; so that they, as well as the Christians, who live in those Countreys, are forc'd to make use of *Pass-wine*, or Raisin-wine, for they call Raisin of the Sun *Pass*, of which they put about some two hundred weight into a Barrel of Water, and so let it stand and ferment for five or six dayes, and then draw it off: it is a white Wine, but muddy, and though it be made with Water, yet it will intoxicate, if drunk too largely: of this kind of Wine the Christians usually drink in those Countreys.

Nay, the *Moors* themselves have no possessions or Gardens beyond Musket-shot from the Walls of their Towns, if

they had they would not much enjoy them, for the *Arabs* would plunder them in the night, and for this reason they never cultivate their Land, nor enjoy the richness of their soil. The *Arabs* neither Plant but little, for they are transitory, and upon the least War are gone to some other place. They are only careful about their *Ad rads*, to sow Wheat and Barley with which they fill their *Matamores* which are deep Wells without Water, and these Magazines they fill up with their Grain, making some mark how to find them out again, especially if they are forc'd to retire to some other place.

The *Moslems* make no Wine, but content themselves with eating their Grapes fresh off the Trees, or else dry : But those amongst them who are less devout, will not forbear, by stealth, to drink *Wine* or *Brandy*, which both the Christian slaves and Jews sell. But as for such drinks as *Coffee*, *Thee*, and *Chocolate*, they know not in those Countreys what they are : These drinks are much used in the *Indies* and in the *Levant*, from whence the custom is come into these parts, especially into *England*, where they vend

great store of *Coffee*, which is said to have the virtue to prevent drowfiness, so that if any person hath occasion to sit up all night he needs only take a Glass of *Coffee*, and that will take away all inclination to sleep. And as for *Thee* and *Chocolate* (some think) they strengthen Nature, revive and refresh the Spirits, when weakned by over much study.

They make no use at all of Drinking-glasses, nor have they any Glass-windows in all *Mauritania* : I never saw any in those parts where I have been, and I am told by those who have been at *New Salee*, which is call'd *Ranal* and is inhabited by the *Murs* which were driven out of *Spain* ; so that they in their Buildings imitate the Spaniards, but without Glass-windows, of which they have none at all.

This *Ranal* is, I have told you, a little Town, built by the *Andalusian Murs*, and wall'd about, : A hundred paces from it there is another Wall, or rather, the ruins of a Wall, which makes a great circuit, and testifies that formerly there was a great Town there ; what Town is not known, but much debated amongst
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those who are learned in Antiquity.

No Countrey in the World would produce more Oil of Olives than *Mauritania*, if it was well cultivated, but I have told you the reason why it is not. They make no Oil but just for their own Provision: Nor do they know how to make Sope, unless it be a little base black Sope, to whiten that Linnen the better sort wear: for as for the common people, they wear none at all, they have only a Woolen Coat close to their bodies, and over that a kind of a Woolen Cloak, not unlike a Scotch *Plad*, which they call *Albaigne*, it is about four or five Ells long, and an Ell and half broad, this they sling about them with great dexterity.

About *Sisy*, *Morocco*, *Santa Cruz*, and *Taradint*, they make very little or no Gunpowder, notwithstanding that they have Salt-peter of their own in so great quantity, they make sale of it, but it is basely refin'd, and Sulphur, but that is brought to them from other parts. But about *Sallee* the *Andalusian Moors* make great quantities, and yet the Christians bring them much, especially the English and Dutch, who likewise furnish them with Carbines and Pistols.

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As for the habit of the *Moors*, the wealthiest sort wear Shirts and Drawers, their Shirts over their Drawers, and then a close Coat of Broad-cloth, or English-cloth, of several-colours, or of Scarlet, and over all this, instead of a Cloak, an *Albaigue* (as they call it) of a curl'd white Woolen stuff, which *Albaigues* are made in those Countreys : But for Linnen or Woolen Clothes, they buy them of the Christians ; None but those of the Royal family wear any Silk, and that but little : Upon their Head they wear a red Cap, and about it a Turban, of fine Cotten Cloth, and a Girdle of the same about their waste over their close Coat, which they call *Casselan* : Their Legs are bare ; upon their Feet they wear a kind of Pumps, and Slippers all of Red-leather ; and when they ride they have also little Boots of Red-leather.

The Jews wear a Shirt, Drawers, a black Close-coat, or *Casselan*, and over it a black or dark coloured kind of Cloak, which they call *Albernous*, made with a Cowle like a Fryers Frock, but that there hangs down strings at the end of the Cowle and at the bottom ; They have a
black

black Cap, and black Pumps and Slippers.

They make no Cotton-cloath in those parts, but it is all Imported thither from other Countries.

They die there but little, and yet they have *Allum Tartur*, and some *Cocheneile*, but these are brought them from other Parts; as for *Indigo*, which they call *Anil*, some little is found growing in the Country.

The currant money of *Mauritania* is Ducats of Gold, which they call *Mitecal*, the old ones are excellent, but those which are made of late are of several degrees, as to the goodness of them; for there is no Mint-office there, but every roguish *Jew* melts down and coins Ducats after his own fashion, and impudently do it in their pulieck Shops, and for this there is no order taken; so that there are Ducats of several sorts and several prices. For Gold in the Dust, and Beaten-gold, it is worth about 50 shillings an ounce. If there be any which is not refined, or is al-lay'd, that is to be rejected and estimated at a lower rate, so he had need be knowing who deals for this Commodity. The small money of the Country is *Blanquilles* of Silver, worth about two pence a piece, and

and *Felours* of Copper, which are in value about a farthing, 8 of them go to a *Blinquille*, Pieces of Eight, which are worth about 4 s. 6 d. or 4 s. 8 d. are very current there, as in all parts of the World, but as for the Gold and Silver money either of *England*, *France*, or *Holland*, it is not current there; nay, the *Spanish* Pistols will not go, for they are not acquainted with them for they are seldom or never carried thither; for the Merchants go to fetch from thence Gold for their Commodities, and to what intent should they carry any thither.

Merchants Trade thither with all sorts of Commodities, but especially with *Linnen* and *Woollen-cloath*, *Iron*, *Steel*, *Drugs*, *Spices*, *Dyers* and *Mercery-ware*.

The *Jews* are great Cheats, and so are the *Andalusian Moors*, but the Native *Moors* are of a better disposition.

I saw *Master de Razilly* there in 1623. and I was one who was bound for the return of *Father Ralph* the *Capucin*, and I know what he did in the Voyage he made In 28 or 29 but that was not to land, not having any such intent, considering what befell him 1624, and if he had, he had been received but very ill, notwithstanding

ing that *Muley Sidan* and *Muley Abdemelec*, his eldest Son was dead, and *Muley Elwaly*, who then reigned was of no very severe nature: But *Master de Razilly* came to make war with the Corsaires of *Salce*, and therein he had good success, for he took several of their Ships, and redeemed several Christian Slaves, and amongst them some of his men which remained in Slavery ever since 1623, which he then set at liberty, either by exchanging Moors for Christians, or as the *Dutch* do, who when they make War with these Raskally Rogues, and do not find them in the humour to exchange Christians for Moors, then go and sell the Moors in *Spain*, and with the money they receive for them, they redeem their Country-men out of slavery; and this is the best way of dealing with them, for by this means the Moors remain in slavery, and the Christians are set at liberty.

As to the Voyage which was made 1630 I always believ'd *master Chalard* made it, but perhaps his was since; however it was he went upon the same account to make War with the *Moors*, and to endeavour to redeem the Christian slaves, but he

was

was diverted. For in *Sisy Road* he found an *English* ship called the *Perle*, the Captain of which would not Salute the *French* Flag, though Master *Chilard* both summon'd and menac'd him, so that at last he fought him, and took him: For as soon as the *English* Captain was kill'd in the Fight, his Son put out a white Flag, and ask'd Quarter, which was granted, and the Ship brought into *France*; but the *English* did so earnestly pursue the restitution of it, that it was granted them.

It was in this Port or Road of *Sisy*, that *Muley Sidan* intrusted all his Goods and Library to a *French-man*, of *Provence*, who was call'd, if I remember well, *Patron Charles*, I am not very certain what his Name was, but I can write to *Marsell's*, and there be truly informed. But this I know, *Muley Sidan* was so enraged at it, that he put all the *French-men* he could find in his Country in Chains, and broke off all trade with the *French* for two years. But at last the *Alcaide Hamar* (of whom I have already spoke) wrote to *Rouen*, to Master *Paul Le Bel*, whom he call'd *Tager Paul*, Merchant *Paul*, to come and treat for the Kings displeasure was appeased and upon this encouragement Master *Paul Le Bel* went.

I omit-

I omitted in the chapter where I treated of Lions one story, which I was told by *Tager Paul*, my intimate friend, in whose place I remained in that Country, when he went away. About the year 1615. the whole Town of *Morocco* went out to see two terrible fierce creatures a Lion and a Wild-boar, which lay wounded in a tuft of Reeds, hard by the Gate call'd *Camis*, and dyed the one presently after the other; the Lion was rent up with the Tusks of the wild Boar, and the Boar torn in pieces with the Teeth and Claws of the Lion; they had fought all that night in the tuft of Reeds, which they had beaten down and troden under foot, which all the Christians, Moors, and Jews went to see, for in those Countries the wild Boars are most furious creatures, especially in Brimmin time, which is about *March*.

I forgot when I spoke of the Desert or *Sandy Sea*, to take notice that it is toss'd up and down with great Winds, so that it is not only very dusty, but there are great hillocks of Sands rais'd up, which presently afterwards a contrary wind lays level.

The City of *Morocco* is at the least as big as *Paris*, not including the Suburbs: it is very

very spacious, but hath a great deal of waste ground : It is scituated on a plain, seven or eight Leagues on this side those Mountains which are call'd *Atlas*, which seems in *Morocco* to be very high, for their topps being all the year covered with Snow, makes them very discernable, though distant from *Morocco* at least seven or eight Leagues : From these Mountains descend several little Rivers of very good and clear water, which first waters the Garden call'd the little *Meserra*, and then from a very beautiful Pond, which is at least a mile square, afterwards they run into a very spacious Garden, which is call'd *El Meserra*, which is very well planted with several rows of *Orange*, *Lemon*, *Date*, *Olive*, *Fig*, and *Pomgranate* Trees, intermix'd with Shrubs of *Jasemin*, and other odoriferous Flowers : From these two Gardens (which are in publick for all persons to walk in) these waters pass along to the Kings stately Palace, which is call'd *El Bedeh*, where (it is said, for I was not within it) they make four Ponds, between the which are four Gardens; so that the tops of the Trees lie level with the tops of the Ponds,

Ponds, which are so placed that between two Ponds is a Garden, and a Pond between two Gardens. The King of Morocco usually gives audience at the Gate of this Palace, and here, as well as at Constantinople, *La Porta* signifies the Court or Kings Palace. But sometimes some of the Kings, after they have shut up their Wife's in a *Serralio*, under the care of a Governess which is call'd *Lariffe Ramena*, have (but very rarely) given audience to Ambassadors within their Palace, and then it was in a long vaulted Gallery, the top and sides of which were all covered over with Gold, about the thickness of a Ducat : and as we have been told by the Eunuchs who kept guard there, and by the Jewish women, who go in and out to carry Provisions, there are several other very fine Lodgings : Joyning to this Palace there is another great House, which is call'd *Michour*, where dwells the *Elches* or *Renegadoes*, who alwayes accompany the King when he goes abroad : As likewise another House which they call, *Der Lachor*, that is the *Tything-house* : and hither the Christian Merchants were obliged to bring their Merchandizes

chandizes, as soon as ever they arriv'd ; after which the *Lumina Sultan*, or the Kings Treasurer, came and took their *Lebelet* which signifies Lawful Right, which is the Title of all Merchandize : There is also another House joyning to it, where the *Aleide*, *Eunuchs*, and other Officers dwell : There is a likewise a publiak Garden in which there is a Lions Den, all which is enclosed within a Wall, which enclosure they call *Aler-siba*.

Neer this enclosure there is a great *Mysque*, about a hundred paces long, on the top of it is a square Tower, out of which comes a great Iron Rod which passes through three golden Apples, the lowermost of which is the greatest, the next lesser, and the uppermost least of all. These golden Apples, especially the biggest, is bunch'd in several places with the blows of Musket bullets which have been shot at it, and in some places pierc'd quite through them, for they are not Massive but only about the thickness of a fingers breadth : I wondred at it, and ask'd some of the ancientest *Mors* how they came to be so : it was answer'd, That

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the Souldiers of *Jacob Elmanaser* when they took the City did it : I reply'd, why did they not take them away? O they durst not, said one, for they are scared. At the end of this *Mosque* there is a great Court like a Chappel, which is the Sepulchre of the Kings of *Morocco*, whither the Christians have free liberty of entrance in company with the Door-keeper. There I saw several Monuments rais'd up only two or three foot high : This Room is arch'd, and the top and sides are wrought with *Mosaique-work*, and inlaid with Gold about the thickness of a *Ducat*. About half a mile from hence is a great enclosure with high Walls, and there is the Jews Habitation, they are numerous, and have a Synagogue, and a very fair House : To their enclosure they have but one great Gate, which the Porter shuts every night and opens in the morning.

Some fifty paces from hence, there is a great House, or rather a Prison, which they call *Senega*, which is the House in which the poor Christian slaves are kept, from whence they take them out in morning to make them work, and at night shut them up there again.

A mile from thence there is a great enclosure with a House, which is call'd the *Douan*, and here lives the Christian Merchants, in which every Nation have their distinct Lodgings, and here was likewise a Porter, who every night and morning took care to open and lock up the Gates.

There is also in these quarters a *Mosque*, which hath a great Tower built (as is said) in imitation of one at *Seville* in *Spain*, and by the same Architect : I never was in it, but I have been assur'd that four Horse-men a breast may ride up to the very top of it ; nay, that a Coach may be driven up.

Near to this place is another great enclosure, where is the Prison for the *Moss*, and nigh to that are several little Prisons, whither the Christian and Jewish Merchants were committed whensoever they merited it.

In all this vast Town there is but two Judges, a *Cadi* for civil Affairs, and a *Haequim* for Criminal. The *Cadi* sits at the Gate of his House, or in his Courtyard, where he gives audience to all who come to plead before him by word of mouth, and presently upon the place he

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gives

gives Sentence, and for the execution of his Sentence (which is by word of mouth, for they have no Clerks) he hath about him several *Citiris*, who are a kind of Sergeants, who immediately go and see that his Sentence be duly executed, or else carry the condemned Person to Prison; and because you may else very well wonder that any person can so easily bring his adversary before the *Cadis*, without any Writ or *Sub-pœna*, you must know, that when any person hath in the street publicly cry'd out to his Adversary *Agy fel chera*, Come to Justice, he must go presently or else he runs hazard to be ston'd by the people, who think nothing more reasonable than to go to Justice.

As concerning the *Hacqum*, or Judge Criminal, there is before his House a great place, in which are planted into the ground several stakes with great Iron Hooks, upon which they either fling down the person condemn'd, or else take him by the Head and Heels and hang him upon these Hooks, and by what part soever he is caught they let him hang till he dies: so that it is best for the poor wretch which is condemn'd to be caught by the

the most mortal part. This *Hacquin* hath also before his House several Racks, upon which are hung up Simiters to cut off Heads with, and Cudgels to drub those who are less Criminal : And because this *Hacquin* hath usually much business and the City very great, he hath his Deputy, or Lieutenant, who lives in a Tent towards *Al Casiba*, or the Kings Palace, and there he is employ'd.

Morocco is a very great City, but the Streets and forefronts of the Houses are very little handsomer than those of our Country Villages, but for all that there are some Houses which are very fine within : But the greatest part of them have but one or two stories at the most : The Streets are not paved at all, so that they are either very dirty in Winter when it rains, or dusty in Summer : which is here from *April* to *October*, during which season it never rains at all, but in the day time there is great heats, and in the night caws.

The *Moors* are very jealous, not believing there can be a virtuous Woman, and

therefore they never go in one another's Houses, unless the Master be at home and hath made his Wives withdraw.

We left the Waters which came from the Mountains of *Atlas*, as the Kings House call'd *Bede*, from thence they come and furnish the Town in many places, afterwards they run out of the City between the two Gates which are call'd *Du Camil* and *Delinquella*, and there they joyn and form a River, which is fordable, and running Westward, falls into the Sea, between *Mongudar* and *Sisy*: This River they call *Tansif*.

Before we leave *Morocco*, I think it will not be amiss to relate to you, some of the actions of *Muley Sidan*, who was King when I was in those Countrys.

There hapned one Sunday a great dispute in the *Senega* between the French Slaves, amongst which there were several of *Provence* (who were *Roman Catholicks*) and several *Rockels* (of the reformed Religion). Those of *Provence* perform'd their Devotions at the end of the *Senega* where they had a Chappel, and some Priests who were Slaves said *Massé*. Those of *Rockel* were at their Devotions in their Cabin.

Cabbins at the other end. The *Provençials*, (who are of a seditious Spirit, came to disturb the *Rochellers*, who are fierce and hot, which occasioned so great a disturbance, that the *Alcaide* of the *Segena* was necessitated to acquaint *Mulcy Sidan* with it, who commanded two of each side to be brought before him. Presently all the French Merchants ran to intercede, every one for those of their own Judgment: But as soon as the King had heard the parties and understood that the quarrel proceeded from difference in Religion, he caus'd each of them to have five hundred blows upon the Buttocks with a good Cudgel, and upon pain of death forbad them to quarrel about Religion; for he would that every one should have the free exercise of their Religion, since he himself was pleas'd to permit it.

In the year 1622 there came an Ambassador from the States of *Holland*, a Gentleman of the Prince of *Orange*, and with him one *Golius* who had been Scholar to *Erpenius*, professor in the Oriental Languages at *Leyden*: They brought several presents to the King which were very acceptable, but chiefly *Erpenius* his

Atlas and New-Testament in *Arabick*, in which, the Eunuchs informed us, that the King never ceased reading. But at length the Ambassador was troubled he did not receive his dispatch, and was advised to present a Petition to the King, which *Golius* drew up in the *Arabick* Tongue and Character, but in a Christian stile. The King was astonish'd at the excellency of the Petition, both for the Character, Language, and Stile, which was there unusual : He sent presently for his *Talips*, or Secretaries, and shew'd them the Petition, which they could not but admire ; he caus'd the Ambassador to come before him, enquir'd of him who penn'd the Petition ; and when he was told that it was *Golius*, who had been Scholar to *Erpenius* and was now employ'd there, with directions from him for collecting the choicest *Arabick* Books, he desired to see him, and spake to him in *Arabick*, but *Golius* answer'd in *Spanish*, that he understood very well what his Majesty was pleas'd to say, but that he could not make answer to him in the same Language, not being able to frame his Throat to the right pronunciation,

tion, for which the Throat is as much serviceable as the Tongue. The King who understood *Spanish* perfectly well, was very well satisfied with this reply, granted what was requested, and gave the Ambassador his dispatches for his return: This same *Golius* * is at present

Professor at *Leiden* of the Oriental Languages in the place of *Erpenius*, who dyed 1624.

* Since the writing hereof *Golius* is dead.

Not long after this, in the year 1622. Sir *Razilly* arrived in *Sassy* Road with three of the Kings Ships, declaring that he came Ambassador from his Majesty: *Maly Sidan* sent to him one named *Cidyfers* to bring him a Letter, and to assure him he was welcome, and that he and twenty four more might Land with security: Sir *Razilly* gave credit to him, and believed the Letter (which he could not read, for it was in *Arabic*) imported the same, he Landed at *Sassy* not only with twenty five persons, but with forty or fifty Gentlemen, three Captains, Trumpeters, Musicians, and several other in his retinue: But two days after the King caused them all to be seized on, and made

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made them all slaves except Sir Razilly and the three Capucins, Father Peter of Alencon, Father Michael of Vezin, and Father Ralph : he order'd Sir Razilly to come to him to his *Almabala*, or Army, where he was in person upon the Road from Morocco to *Sisy* : Accordingly Sir Razilly went, and made his complaint that he and his retinue had been seized, contrary to the security his Majesty had sent him by *Cidyfers*, and confirm'd to him by his Majesties Letter. *Muliy Sidan* replied to him, that if he read the Letter he would find no such security, and if *Cidyfers* had spoke to him in any such terms, he disown'd it ; The bottom of the business was, the King desired to recover his Household-stuff, but chiefly his Library, with which he had entrusted, seven or eight years before, a French-man of Province, a Captain of a Ship, but the Provencial instead of delivering them faithfully, at the Sea-port of *Agader*, or *Santa Crux* (whither the King had sent them, when he was necessitated to retire himself) set sail for *France* ; but by the way he was met and seized upon by *Don John Faxardo*, commander of a Spanish Gally :
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the Kings Household-stuff was sent to *Madrid* and the Library to the *Escorial*, and it was that which the King most earnestly desired to recover, for in it there were several Manuscripts of *St. Augustin*, whom they call *Cidy Belabech*, and pretended that he dyed towards *Morocco*, and that his Sepulchre is at *Gomet*, which lies between the Mountains of *Atlas* and *Mrocco*. These Manuscripts the King valued above all his rich Household-stuff, and wished *Sir Razilly* to return to *France*, and to endeavour to engage the King his Master to concern himself in the business so far as to prevail with the King of *Spain* to restore the Library, *Sir Razilly* promised to do what lay in his power, but withal told the King it was necessary that he should have the *Father Capucins* or some of them to return with him, to give testimony to his Relation of this business, *Muley Sidan* told him he would permit him to take one, upon condition that the French Merchants of *Sassy* stood bound for his return within six Months; and then he asked him which of the *Capucins* he desired: *Sir Razilly* made choice of *Father Peter* of *Alencon*, but the King refused

fused him, as likewise Father *Michael* of *Vezins*, but granted him Father *Ralph* whom he least esteemed of. After which Sir *Razilly* came to *Sassy* to treat the French Merchants to be bound for the return of Father *Ralph* in six months, to which the Merchants assented upon these terms: That if he came not back in six months, they should be freed, paying a sum of Money, which *Muly Sidin* judged very reasonable as soon as Sir *Razilly* had acquainted him with it, and gave his assent to it, upon a Bond of six hundred Ducats of Gold: This agreement being concluded Sir *Razilly* and Father *Ralph* went for *France*, but never came back to the King of *Morocco*: so that when six and six months were past, the Merchants petitioned the King that he would please to accept of the six hundred Ducats of Gold, and grant them leave to return for *France*, to give account of their negotiation to the Merchants and those persons who had employed them there: The King granted their request, took their money, and gave them an acquittance, which since was presented to Father *Joseph* in the Convent of *St. Honoré*, who
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took such care in the business that they received their mony by the hands of his Brother Monsieur Trembley Governor of the *Bastile*.

In the year 1629 Sir Razilly came back with six Ships commanded by himself, Master *La Tousse* Master *La Ravardiere* his Vice-admiral, Monsieur *Tri l. bois* and these following Knights, *Talksme*, *De Guitaud*, and *des Koches* : But as soon as they began to treat of a peace, and the ransom of the French Slaves, with one deputed from the King of *Morocco* who came to *Salée* Road where the Ships lay, so violent a storm came, that it oblig'd them to weigh Anchor, and to put off the treaty till another time.

In the year 1630 in *June* he came back again upon the same account with three Ships commanded by himself, Monsieur *du Chalarde* and Monsieur *Palot*; but with as little success as before; for the King of *Morocco* protracted the Treaty till the storms came, during which it is impossible to stay in those Roads, and Sir Razilly departed the twelfth of *October* from the Road of *St. Saby* for *France*, and the last of that month arrived at *Bell Isle*, having
taken

taken two or three Vessels from the *Moors* of *Salee*.

I have already spoke of the two Gates of the City of *Morocco*, one of which is called *Camis*, and the other *Duquella*, the word *Camis* signifies a market, or a Horse-market; for just out of that Gate, is a great Plain, where the Horse-market is kept, and there the *Moors* and *Arabs* meet to train up and run their Horses: The other Gate called *Duquella* is that Gate which looks towards the Province of *Duquella*, as if the Gate of St. *Honore* in *Paris* should be call'd the *Normandy* Gate, or the Gate of St. *Denis* the *Picardie* Gate. *Duquella* is a Province belonging to the Kingdom of *Morocco*, and lies towards the North, as *Dara* another Province doth towards the South: As for *Tafilette*, the inhabitants of which are called *Tafilely*, I have heard it spoken of as a Province, which belongs to the Kingdom of *Fez*, and lies between the Kingdom of *Fez*, and the Mediterranean-sea, but I never understood that it was call'd a Kingdom; and yet it may be it is call'd a Kingdom after the example of *Argiers* and *Bugis* which are call'd Kingdoms: Perhaps it

is the custom in those parts which are towards the Mediterranean-sea, to call Provinces Kingdoms, but it is not so in the coast of *Mauritania*, which lyes upon the Atlantick-Ocean.

I never was at *Fez*, but I have heard some persons who have been both at *Fez* and *Morocco*, dispute which City is the largest and most beautiful, and they have all agreed that *Morocco* is the greatest but *Fez* best built, the Houses being like those in *Spain*.

I know not how far *Xequé Gaillard's* territories extend, but I am sure he is possessed of all that Land which lyes between *Tettuan* and his Castle of *Arzille*, but it is not above two or three years since he is master of *Tettuan*; which he took by surprise, when there was in the River two Barques belonging to *Marseille* which when they saw an Army of fifteen or twenty thousand men approaching towards them, they expected nothing but ruine and destruction : but were surprized when *Xequé Gaillard* sent to tell them they need not fear for he was resolved to encourage Trade at *Tettuan* : After the Town was taken they went up the River
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and dispatch'd their affairs. The Town is about six miles from the Sea side or Road, having a small River, up which Barques, which draw but little water, may go, but not without difficulty.

The King of Spain is possessed of Arrach and Mamora lying on the coast of the Atlantick Ocean: And Ceuta, Pignon de velez, Melilla, Masalquivir, and Oram in the Mediterrane-

Arrach belongs to the King of *Spain*, as also doth *Ceuta*, which hath remained in the possession of the King of *Spain* ever since the revolution of the Kingdom of *Portugal* to which it pertain'd. But he who was Governour at the time of the revo-

lution did not (as the Governours of other places did) deliver it up to the King of *Portugal*, but kept it firm to the King of *Spain*. And it is remarkable of all the places in the whole World appertaining to the Crown of *Portugal*, which the King of *Spain* was possess'd of, this is now the sole place remaining in the power of the *Spaniards*.

Tangier would not be so considerable as it is, but for the *Mole* which the English are making to secure the Haven, but before it is finish'd it will cost a considerable sum

sum of money : The English are mistrustful of *Xeque Gailland*, for whensoever he should have a mind to deceive them he would cause his Forces to be commanded by another *Xeque*, and pretend that it was not his race, but some other race of the *Arabs* which did them the injury.

Sir *Hugh Cholm'ey*, Gentleman-usher to the Queen of *England*, and Overseer of the Mole at *Tangier*, where he is at present, told me lately that Sir *John Lawson* when he rid *Admiral* there, and the Governour of *Tangier*, and himself went once to have a conference with *Gailland* in a Tent pitch'd between the Garrison of *Tangier* and *Gailland's* Army, which consisted of twenty thousand men, and they had not above a thousand with them. Whereupon I told him, that in my opinion, they had been too rash, which he acknowledg'd, and withal told me, that afterwards they were very sensible of it, and that *Gailland* had engaged them to promise him to come and see him at his Castle of *Azills* : But Sir *Hugh Cholmley* went alone to excuse the others, who were perswaded that had they gone all three, they had never returned back again.

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At *Centa* and *Arrach* there is no Haven but only for little small Barques, but *Mamora* hath a very good Haven, and yet the King of *Spain* makes no use of it, nor receives any advantage by it.

Salee is barr'd Haven where Vessels of two hundred Tun may enter, if so be they take their opportunity, and have skilful Pilots.

At *Fedale* it is said, there might be made a Port, for there is a Point of Land which advances it self into the Sea; but there is neither Town nor Castle, it is not farther than six miles above *Salee*.

At *Azamor* there is a very bad and little Haven for small Barges, but there is only some few fishers for *Shads* which live there.

Masagan which lies higher and is some twenty or four and twenty miles from *Cape Cantin*, is a little walled Town defended with Canon, in which place there is ordinarily two or three hundred poor wretched Portugals in Garrison, which very often have not bread to eat; and yet this little place hath resisted the assault of several thousand *Moors*, and *Arabs*. But they have neither Field-peece, Scaling

ling-ladders, nor Petards, and therefore can never take any wall'd Town, especially if furnish'd with Canon : But on the other side, those of the Garrison dare never venture to take the field, for the *Moors* and *Arabs*, are excellent Horsemen and very numerous, dexterous in laying Ambuscades, and cutting off their enemies Retreat.

Above *Misagan* lies *Houlililla* a little Port for Barques and small Vessels, but at the mouth of the Haven lies a Rock which makes the entrance very dangerous, there is only a Castle, and a small Village.

I never was on that coast from the mouth of the *Straits* to *Houlidilla*; and therefore what ever I say concerning those parts, it is either from Maps, or from the Relation I have received, from persons who have been there : When I went to *Sisy*, I landed at *Cape Cantin*, and from thence I went to *Sisy*.

Sisy is a Town built upon an eminency, well wall'd and defended with Canon, built by the *Portugals* 1540. as may appear by the Descriptions and Ciphers upon the great Tower of the uppermost

Castle : There is no Haven, but a Road which in Summer is good but in Winter very bad.

Mogatoz is a little Port sheltered with a little Island where Vessels of two or three hundred Tun may enter.

Agader, or *Santa Crux* is a Bay or Road reasonable good, the Castle is upon a point of Land very high, and the Houses of those few Christians which are there, are at the foot of the Castle.

Messe is a very bad Road, and never frequented but when *Agader* and *Messe* are at Wars one with another : Else all the Trade is at *Santa Crux*, which they call *Agader*.

Coming from *Safy* I have sometime enquired of the most ancient persons who were at the Battle (as they call it) of the three Kings (of which I spoke in the beginning of this Discourse) what they thought became of *Don Sebastian* King of *Portugal* : They told me that he being not found amongst the dead, it was very believed he was *incognito* amongst the Slaves. In the year 1619. there rose a report, That *Don Sebastian*, after several years of slavery towards *Algiers* and

Tunis (whither most of the Slaves were carried) had made his escape and was come into *Spain*: But the Spanish Merchants say that he who pretended himself to be *Don Sebastian*, was a cheat and impostor, and was treated accordingly: This occasioned a great dispute amongst the Merchants of the several Nations which were at *Sa-ly* and *Morocco*, some affirming him to be the true *Don Sebastian*, others denying it.

As for the Trade and Traffick of those parts, it is much the same from *Titan* to *Santa Cruz* and *Messe*, unless it be that the vent is better in some places than others: The Merchandizes imported are Iron, Linnen-cloth of all sorts, Broad-cloth, Paper, Iron-ware, and Mercery, or small Ware, Spices, and Druggs for Dyers: The Merchandizes exported are Gold, Wax, Utriches Feathers, Almonds, Gumms, Capers, and other Wares.

It remains that I should say something concerning the Religion, and Method of Devotion of the *Moors*.

They are, as every one knows, *Mahometans*, but they have at least a dozen Saints which they pray to; the chief of

which is *Mahamet*, as they call their Prophet, and not *Mahomet*.

When they say their *Sala*, or Prayers, they wash their Feet and Leggs to their Knees, and their Hands and Arms as far as their Elbows; and then they seat themselves upon the Ground, their Faces towards the East, with a string of Beads in their Hand, after which they invoke their *Cid Mahamet*, praying him to intercede for them : And then *Cid Beilabeck*, who they say is Saint *Augustin*, and so several others; and to every one they fling themselves against the Earth, touching the ground with their foreheads, as many times as they invoke their Saints, and till they have said over their whole string of Beads : They put even our *Saviour* amongst their Saints, under the name of *Cid Naiffa*, whom they acknowledge to have been a great Prophet. And when ever we asked them of whom he was born? they answer'd us *de Lela Mariem* of the *Virgin Mary*? and when we demanded of them how he was conceived, in the Virgins Womb, they replied to us by the breath of God : And when we intreated them that by the breath of God they

concerning Mauritania, &c. 71

they must understand the Spirit of God, and that by consequence our *Saviour* being born of the Virgin *Mary* conceived by the *Holy Ghost*, it is manifest that our *Saviour* with the *Father* and *Holy Ghost* is one God blessed for ever : But this they neither could nor would comprehend, and ever outrageously rejected all these discourses.

¶

F I N I S.

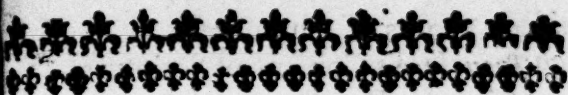
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